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Tokyo Acts to Establish Central Regime in China; $200,000,000 Deal Aired

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 8, 1940

Japan Moves to Consolidate Control of China

TOKYO (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet decided today that the time was ripe for establishment of a central government for all occupied territory in China under Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese Premier, at odds with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

It was understood a regime similar to those already existing in Peiping and Nanking would be launched, but that it would not acquire actual powers until later. Peiping and Nanking Governments are run nominally by Chinese co-operating with the Japanese Army.

Monopoly Group Studies Banking Deal

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Monopoly Committee heard testimony today that Goldman, Sachs & Company and Lehman Brothers arrived at an "understanding" in 1926 that covered the underwriting of $200,000,000 of securities put out by 56 corporations in the ensuing decade. Walter E. Sachs of Goldman, Sachs & Company and John Hancock, partner in Lehman Brothers, identified a memorandum setting forth the arrangement and appending a list of companies whose security issues were to be covered by it.

High Court Curbs Income Tax Deductions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court delivered a fresh blow today to the use of wholly-owned corporations for reducing Federal income taxes. In a decision, it refused to permit John Thomas Smith of New York, General Counsel of General Motors Corporation, to deduct for 1932 income tax purposes a claimed loss on the sale of securities to his wholly-owned corporation. This ruling reversed a decision delivered by the Federal Circuit Court at New York in favor of the deduction.

Churchill Pays Surprise Visit to Front

PARIS (AP)—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, was reported today to have brought his staff with him on a surprise visit to France to help settle important Allied naval questions. Mr. Churchill toured Royal Air Force bases in France and visited the British sector of the Western Front today.

Daladier Summons French Parliament

PARIS (AP)—Parliament was summoned tomorrow in its first ordinary session of the war for a general debate on Premier Daladier's conduct of the conflict. The Cabinet was called to meet before Parliament convenes.

Netherlands Reiterates It Will Resist Attack

THE HAGUE (AP)—Determination of The Netherlands to resist with arms "any foreign aggression with all the strength available" has been reiterated by the Government. A communiqué said: "It must be declared once again . . . that no discussions are possible about Holland's integrity and that each aggressor against Netherlands territory will meet the strongest resistance of arms regardless of from which side the aggression may come."

Italy Centralizes Army Technical Services

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini has centralized all of the Italian Army's technical services—artillery, engineering and motorization—under the single administration of Gen. Mario Caracciolo.

ICC Warns Rails Competition Is Growing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission told the Nation's railroads today in its annual report that they faced steadily increasing competition from other types of carriers.

Arbitrator Named in Philippine Sugar Strike

MANILA (AP)—Jose Avelino, Secretary of Labor, was named arbitrator today in the strike of 5,000 sugar workers in Panpanga Province. The situation was tense after a week end of violence resulting in the burning of a plantation and 600 tons of sugar cane.

President Reappoints Five RFC Directors

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt today submitted to the Senate reappointments of five members of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for terms of two years beginning next Jan. 22. They are Emil Schram of Illinois, Carroll B. Merriam of Kansas, Charles B. Henderson of Nevada, Howard J. Klossner of Minnesota, and Sam Husbands of South Carolina.

Fund Shortage Found Threat to Civil Service

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Service Commission has declared that "the merit system will be set back at least 15 years" if additional funds and personnel are not provided. The Commission's annual report said: "There is no more effective way of destroying a merit system than to starve the agency responsible for its administration."

Admiral Stark Bares Plans for Bigger Ships

WASHINGTON (AP)—Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, indicated today that plans for the proposed $1,300,000,000 expansion of the fleet had been revised to permit inclusion of much bigger ships than originally were contemplated. He said the program now called for 77 combatant ships and 30 auxiliaries. [Details Page 1.]

Radio 'Crime' for Children Opposed by Federated Women

Pleas for radio programs for children that would be instructive as well as amusing were made by Massachusetts women's club leaders today at their fourth annual conference with broadcasting officials.

"We are very much opposed to crime programs for children," said Mrs. Dwight R. Clement, of Wellesley, Vice-Chairman of the Radio Division of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, who was in charge of today's program, attended by nearly 1,000 clubwomen.

"We have been campaigning for several years against them, and also for constructive programs like that of Ireene Wicker."

Mrs. Harry S. Broadbent, of Jamaica Plain, Chairman of today's luncheon session which was held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, declared:

"We are vitally opposed to such programs as Orphan Annie and the usual detective program for children. I like the program, 'Yesterday's Children' which NBC is developing under the direction of Dorthy Gordon."

Agreeing with these club leaders was Mrs. Dorothy Lewis, National Radio Chairman of the National Society of New England Women, who was a guest speaker at the morning session.

Mrs. Lewis told the clubwomen her organization is co-operating with federations all over the country to promote better children's programs, and Edward M. Kirby, of Washington, Public Relations Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, said the N. A. B. is seeking the same objective.

Among those at the day-long conference were Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Governor.

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Gay Nineties' Housing Codes Block Progress

Low-income buyers kept from house market by laws favoring blocs, M. I. T. Dean insists.

Community building codes designed for horse-and-buggy days and still enforced to protect vested interests against the influx of modern, low-cost materials are standing squarely in the path of the Nation's low-incomed families trying to reach the goal of home ownership, Dean Walter R. McCornack of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told a housing conference at the Hotel Bellevue today.

Out-moded building restrictions, he said, are responsible for 20 cents out of every dollar paid for new homes. In other words, the family that pays $6,000 for a home today, he pointed out, should pay only $4,800 for the same house if building codes had not prevented the use of modern methods of construction introduced by research.

Plea to Two Groups

The Dean was addressing the annual conference of the New England Regional Housing administrators and his plea for more attention towards modernizing building codes was directed both to local administrators and Federal agents. Building codes of most communities, he held, instead of being regulatory statutes for guaranteeing sound, safe construction are really detailed specifications that do not take into consideration the effectiveness of modern materials.

Dean McCornack said that faulty codes prevent the introduction of prefabrication designed to make homes cheaper without lowering standards of construction. In some instances, he said, the maintenance of obsolete codes is not intentional. "The upholders of the old codes," he added, "just haven't got around to change them."

Needy Last to Benefit

He stated that his appeal for modernized codes was made in behalf of the one third of the Nation's population that is urgently in need of better housing. Unless certain evils in Federal housing programs are eliminated, he pointed out, the Federal program "will be terminated before these low-incomed Americans are benefited."

Elimination of high building costs is only one of the evils to be eliminated, he added. Not only should the costs of rooms be reduced from $1,000 a room to $750, but he believed the United States Government should set aside $1,000,000 at once to study the possibilities of prefabrication.

"A spot map of any city," the Dean continued, "in which slum elimination is in progress will show plenty of evidences that low rental projects are being tackled as isolated problems and not as part of a program for reconstruct-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Furnishing Houses: $2,500,000,000 Job

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Jan. 8

Lawrence H. Whiting, President of the American Furniture Mart, predicted today the household furnishing business would expand into a two and a half billion dollar industry in 1940.

If early buying trends were maintained, he said, the business of selling furniture, floor coverings, kitchen utensils, and other products that furnish a house would become one of the first five in the United States. He estimated sales this year might exceed those in 1929.

The two-week winter show at the Furniture Mart opened today with the larger retail houses buying in volume.

Fish Forking Rule in Effect As 300 Strike

Although the City of Boston Health Department made the concession yesterday that fishermen's helpers might use a three-tined pitchfork below decks to unload fish at Boston Fish Pier, approximately 300 of the men, members of the Fishermen's Union, refused to work today.

They declined to use a one-prong fork sanctioned by the Health Department in its campaign against alleged contamination of fish, and it remained for the fishermen themselves to unload today's catch. Fortunately this was light this morning—650,000 pounds, as against a million pounds and even as high as 2,500,000 pounds frequently on Monday mornings.

At one o'clock the handlers came out of a meeting with a demand for $1 an hour, to be paid by fish dealers, for every hour in excess of the average time for unloading a vessel under the three-prong pitchfork method. This demand amazed the dealers, who have no part in hiring the men.

By the old method the handlers received a minimum of $5 for unloading up to 150,000 pounds of fish and an additional $1 for every 30,000 pounds or fraction of that amount discharged. It required a crew about 5 hours to unload 150,000 pounds.

The dealers called a meeting to act on this demand.

Dr. Patrick H. Mullowney, Deputy Commissioner in charge of the food inspection division of the Department, who promulgated the original no-fork order of Dr. Henry F. R. Watts, Boston Health Commissioner, conferred an hour with leaders of the industry at the pier and also with the men.

Dr. Mullowney said he would allow "one last concession," namely, that the helpers might spear fish—not simply through the head—with a one-tine fork. This was tried out briefly and the helpers declared this practice caused more damage to fish than forking them with a three-prong pitchfork.

(Continued on Page 19, Column 1)

U. S. Weighing Aid to Finland; Change in Axis

British public and press perplexed over ousting of Secretary of War by Prime Minister.

American aid to Finland was being discussed directly with Helsingfors by the United States Government, a State Department note to the League of Nations disclosed.

Britain's shift of censors was almost unnoticed as a critical political situation continued to develop over the dropping of War Minister Hore-Belisha.

A new Axis—Berlin-Moscow—appeared replacing the Rome-Berlin relationship as Germany admitted increasing dependence on the Soviet strategic materials and an Italian-Hungarian diplomatic talk sought to bolster the Balkans against Soviet encroachment.

Fighting in Finland came virtually to a standstill as the Russian attack appeared to be stalled in the severe cold in all sectors. A further reason for the slowing down of Russian's plans is now shown to be the defeat of the Russian 44th division near Suomussalmi in Finland's narrow "waistline" which happened during the past few days, but had hitherto not been reported. Russian troops today were reported to be digging in on the Karelian Isthmus as though for a prolonged period of inactivity. Meanwhile the Scandinavian press has replied to German warnings against allowing their territory to be used by powers desirous of attacking Russia on behalf of Finland by saying that they would resist, even by arms, any attempt to turn their territory to such use

On the Western Front the usual state of comparative inactivity continued. Germany's official news agency, the DNB, said quiet might be expected along the entire western front in the near future.

Sea warfare destroyed two more British steamers, sending known shipping losses to at least 293 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,041,055.

Release of the U. S. liner Manhattan from British contraband authorities at Gibraltar was accompanied by the British explanation that a "technical hitch" caused delay. Navicerts passes were said to have covered the vessel's cargo but not the ship itself.

Public Perplexed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 8—In the absence of any official explanation, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha's dismissal from the War Office has assumed—at least in the columns

This Changing World

The Mail of Neutrals—U. S. Mail 'Goes Through' but in War It's Through the Censor—Protests Are in Order—But Solutions?

By H. B. Elliston

Stockholm, Jan. 8

The tradition that "the mails go through" is right enough in peacetime. But the American protest over the British boarding and search of American mail bags indicates that war has its own set of rules.

The United States' experience is not unique. For the British have been taking mail off of neutral boats they catch and deviate to British ports for contraband inspection. We had an illuminating example of it when I crossed upon the Swedish liner Drottningholm.

We carried 969 bags of mail. It was in charge of officials appointed by the Swedish Government. En route, by arrangement with the American Government, they sort the mail and facilitate its expeditious delivery throughout Europe by re-bagging it. When we ran into the arms of a British cruiser eight days out all this work had been done.

We flew a British flag only till we sighted the British man-o'-war. Then we hoisted two more flags first a flag bearing the letters U. S. M. (United States Mail) and the other below it a smaller Royal Swedish mail flag. I suppose this was done by arrangement with Washington. But the flags did not prevent us from being ordered into a British harbor. Nor when we arrived there did they deter the British examiners from trying to take off the mail bags.

It was at this point that the postal officials on board stood on their dignity. They refused to allow the British examiners to enter the mail room without permission from the Swedish Government. It was rumored on board that they said they would physically resist any forceful measures. Probably the rumor was spread in an effort to produce some excitement out of our monotony!

Thereupon the British examiners retired and there ensued a diplomatic "talkee, talkee"—presumably between the British Foreign Office and the Swedish Legation in London.

Meantime the hundred or so passengers aboard the liner awaited the outcome of the exchange with as much patience as they could muster. It was a long exchange. We were caught on a Friday, arrived at Kirkwall Sunday, and the bags were not finally taken off till the next Thursday—all 969 of them. They left only a few additional bags containing diplomatic mail.

Only three of the 969 bags had been returned when we sailed two days later. Presumably it was all censored by the British censor and sent on by a succeeding boat.

* * *

Here is an example of how practices of the last war have been resumed exactly where they left off. Over a year had passed in the World War before the British naval authorities began tampering with neutral mail. The date was the end of 1915.

There was no more vigorous protester against this novel practice than the American Government. Before then the British had done their censoring on the high seas whenever they had intercepted a neutral vessel. Even this was contrary to international practice said the American Government.

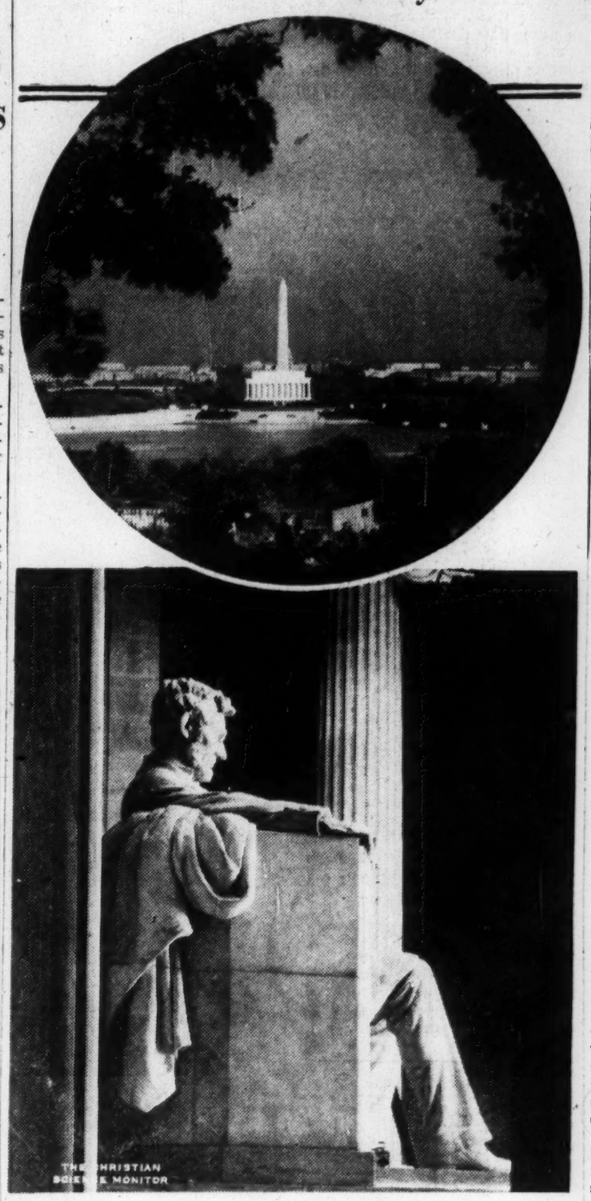
Censorship assumed some kind of justification when the vessel was pulled into a British port and therefore British jurisdiction. But the American Government did not recognize the practice of taking in neutral boats anyway. And they labeled censorship in port "a subterfuge." Secretary William Jennings Bryan told Ambassador Page to protest vigorously and press for "discontinuance of these unwarranted interferences with inviolable mails."

Neither the American nor the other neutral protests seem to have got anywhere, however, except to speed up the censorship. Robert Lansing after replacing Mr. Bryan as American Secretary of State then soft-pedalled the protests. Indeed he seems to have acquiesced in the censorship of American mail. All he seemed to do was to try unsuccessfully to obtain the appointment of American supervisors at the various British consorates. Then the United States entered the war. And as a belligerent it accepted the practice, as it accepted many more which it had so vigorously opposed as a neutral.

* * *

The British so far are following precisely the precedent which they established in the last war and the neutrals are again protesting the practice. But for various reasons the protests on the part at least of the Scandinavian countries fizzle out into acquiescence. This acquiescence was exemplified for me when I saw a British pilot boat come up to the Drottningholm and take away the mails with the assistance of the Swedish postal authorities aboard. All the smaller neutrals can hope for is that delays will be reduced to the minimum and that the censorship will be genuinely directed to the prevention of communications with Britain's enemy.

A Vista of Liberty



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They Are of America

Looking across the Potomac River to the Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Monument and in the distance the Capitol dome. At the bottom is the famed Lincoln Statue.

Mr. Markham Goes To Washington

Today's whirl in Washington seen through sage, experienced, but new eyes! For many a useful year R. H. Markham, of Kansas, has roamed Europe bringing the rich fruits of his observation to readers of The Christian Science Monitor; last summer he traveled the whole United States to the same end, but he virtually missed Washington. Now at last, with Congress in session, with foreign policies and presidential campaigns and national recovery all vitally astir—Mr. Markham Goes to Washington. Following is the first of a series recording his discoveries and reflections in the Nation's capital.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—I wonder if the eagle is going to scream. I hope not. But it is not going to slink away, either. It has done many things for which to hide its head, but still it may take its place with assurance beside the German eagle, the French cock, or the British lion.

I am sure our flag is going to wave. Not with pride or vain glory, but with hope and faith. The stars of our flag have been conceived by millions upon millions of people throughout the world as stars in a new firmament of freedom and righteousness. Our stripes have been accepted by many nations as the red of a dawn, the dawn of a new world for mankind. So I love to see that flag wave. I shall not give up the faith that's woven into it.

I have wandered much, up and down, throughout the world, sojourning in grand cities, or putting up for the night in tiny villages. And always as I approached a settlement from afar, I have rejoiced to see church steeples mount into the sky. I have been glad even to see the graceful minarets of Moslem mosques. The cupolas of Russian cathedrals, the steeples of Hungary's Calvinist meeting houses, the spires of Austria's Roman Catholic churches, the domes of Sarajevo's Jewish temples, and the many mosques sitting beside them, all kindle in me a new devotion. In all lands, among all nations, men give chief prominence to their houses of prayer, and I am glad.

Flag Is Like Steeple

I'd much rather see a village or a metropolis built about a place of worship than about a tavern, army barracks, forge, bakery, theater public bath, or potato patch. A steeple does point us upward.

Our flag, for me, is like that. It exalts an ideal. It symbolizes man's grandest political dream. It is a call to service, to reconsecration.

I have spent half my life away from America, and have not seen our flag so very much. Months,

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Forced Sickness Insurance Opposed by Mrs. Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Mrs. Frankin D. Roosevelt, who has frequently called attention to the health needs of the underprivileged, said today she is opposed to compulsory sickness insurance.

Any medical program enacted by Congress should be tried out on a voluntary basis before the American people are asked to approve it, the President's wife declared. She said she was generally opposed to anything "compulsory," requiring any group to do something of which it does not approve.

President Roosevelt's recent refusal to indorse the Wagner Bill, initiating a huge program of Federal subsidies for medical care, hospital building, etc., indicates that he and his wife may think alike as to a proper attack on the health problem.

Though the Senate Committee on Education and Labor plans to go ahead with its study of the Wagner bill this session, President Roosevelt has said it will not get his support, partly because of the cost and partly because of dissension it has aroused. The American Medical Association, chief opponent of the Wagner bill, holds that it would lead eventually to compulsory sickness insurance, already in force in many European countries.

There are no funds earmarked in the new 1941 Federal budget for either the Wagner program or the President's more modest proposal for Federal construction of medical centers in counties where hospital facilities are now lacking. Mr. Roosevelt, however, has explained that money for his program could be found in the general public work fund.

One of Mrs. Roosevelt's close friends, Miss Josephine Roche, heads the Interdepartmental Committee that drew up the proposals in the Wagner bill.

The President's wife told reporters she hoped very much that no program would be adopted by Congress until it has broad professional backing and does not represent only one group.

Navy Demands 107 New Ships, 6,000 Planes

House committee hears $1,300,000,000 cost is vital to defense in grave situation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Starting its first full week's work today Congress began immediately to hasten the course for substantial increases in every department of national defense—Navy, Army and Air.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, told the House Naval Affairs Committee that the United States will be "relatively weak in naval power" at the end of the year unless Congress approves a further increase in naval tonnages.

Admiral Stark testified in support of a bill authorizing a 25 per cent advance in naval tonnage and an increase in the Navy's air arm to 6,000 planes at a total cost of $1,300,000,000. He said this would provide for 107 new ships, including 30 auxiliary vessels.

Admiral Stark, opening his testimony after Charles Edison, newly appointed Secretary of the Navy, appeared briefly to ask enactment of the bill "in view of the grave international situation" and promised to elaborate his statement later.

An Old World War Power

But before Secretary Edison deferred to Admiral Stark, Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota, asked him to give his views on his proposal to give the President broad powers to commandeer factories, ships and material in peacetime emergencies. The Secretary, having anticipated the question, read a prepared statement saying he considered the bill nothing more than "bringing up to date an old World War act."

"If there are really possibilities inimical to our democratic systems in this proposal, I just made a mistake in making it," he said.

Admiral Stark explained that in preparedness "the time element may be vital and that is why we are recommending action now."

"Navies cannot be improvised," he said. "For the most part, wars are fought, and won or lost, with the navies as they exist on the outbreak of hostilities. The last war reaffirmed this when our enormous effort at building destroyers produced them mostly only after the war was over."

The present American Navy, he testified, was designed solely to defend the United States against a single major power.

"It was not conceived," he said, "to be adequate to defend ourselves against coalition of powers. More recently it has become evident that we must consider such a possibility."

How Other Navies Stand

Admiral Stark gave a comparison of the world's leading sea powers in tonnage and ratio as follows:

United States, 1,727,020 tons of ships built, building or appropriated for, ratio 5.

British Empire, 2,053,229 tons, ratio 5.94.

Japan, 1,180,984 tons, 3.42.

France, 801,379 tons, 2.32.

Italy, 710,035 tons, 2.06.

Germany, 516,653 tons, 1.5.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, basing its reports on findings of a special committee headed by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, told Congress that the United States must accelerate its aviation experimental program, including immediate establishment of an engine research laboratory, if the Nation's military defenses are to be adequate in the face of "the present disturbed condition in world affairs."

On the Army side, Congress was asked to supply sufficient modern weapons and provide for training for the National Guard to make it an "M-day" (mobilization day) force of the highest strength and efficiency.

States Improved Guard

In his annual report to Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, who served as Chief of the National Guard Bureau last year, cited National Guard deficiencies, but noted "marked developments" during the past several years in attaining a higher standard.

Congress began its labors today without preliminaries. Topics touched upon, either on the floor, in committee or in statements from members, ran the gamut of the major controversies facing the United States, many of them likely to be settled only by the presidential election this fall.

Here is a partial record:

1. Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, Chairman of the Finance Committee, moved for a joint congressional study of the President's budget. House leaders are lukewarm to, or oppose, the idea. Mr. Roosevelt has approved it.

2. Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committe, introduced a resolution to continue the Administration's Reciprocal Trade

(Continued on Page 19, Column 4)

Referendum on Draft Urged in Fish Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—The resolution introduced in the House of Representatives today calling for a national referendum before drafting citizens or aliens for military service outside the Western Hemisphere or the territorial possessions of the United States, is likely to be heard from.

This resolution is a lineal descendant of the Constitutional amendment proposed by Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana, which designed to take from Congress the power to declare war without a popular referendum and which in a remarkable nonparty division came within 21 votes of 397 of passage, opposed by both President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

The anti-draft resolution is an adaptation of the former Ludlow amendment and is introduced by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, one of the most active isolationists of the House, and it is pointed out, is apparently written in a way to attract both isolationist and expansionist sentiment at one and the same gesture.

Support Is Claimed

For while the Fish resolution would prevent the Government from drafting men for service in Europe without a popular referendum, it rests on the premise that dispatch of an American Army anywhere on the Western Hemisphere is a routine military decision not requiring a popular referendum.

Mr. Fish declared today that his resolution "carries out the sentiments and desires of 90 per cent of the American people to stay out of foreign wars, and particularly not to send our youth to fight in foreign lands."

But the critics of his limit-the-draft measure ask how wars in European countries 3,000 miles away from the United States are necessarily any more "foreign wars" than wars which might affect large South American countries, 4,000 to nearly 6,000 miles from the United States, by the shortest sailing distances.

Those who disagree with the Fish proposal hold that while defense of the United States requires a large measure of defense for the entire Western Hemisphere, there are no wars outside United States territory which automatically make immediate draft proper and other wars outside United States territory which automatically make immediate draft improper.

Mr. Fish explained that his resolution differs from the Ludlow war referendum amendment, which was opposed by veterans' organizations as jeopardizing national defense and interfering with the constitutional right of Congress to declare war, on the ground that it does not call for a constitutional amendment. It could be adopted by a majority vote of the House and Senate and provides that:

"No citizen of the United States nor alien therein shall be drafted for foreign service in its armed forces outside the Western Hemisphere or the territorial possessions of the United States, unless and until Congress deems a national crisis to exist, in which case Congress shall by concurrent resolution refer the question to the people to-wit:

"'Shall citizens of the United States and aliens therein be drafted for military service outside of the Western Hemisphere or the territorial possessions of the United States?'

"The people of the United States who are qualified to vote for Representatives in Congress shall be given an opportunity to express their sentiments on the foregoing question on the first Tuesday after the expiration of thirty days following the adoption of a concurrent resolution by Congress submitting the question, in like manner as provided by the Constitutions and laws of the several States for the submission of amendments to a State Constitution, the result thereof to be transmitted promptly by the constituted authorities of each State to the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress to be by them tabulated and presented to their respective bodies."

Mr. Fish announced that he intended to make an active campaign in Congress and on the radio in behalf of his resolution and indicated that he had pledges from Mr. Ludlow as well as members of Congress who opposed the Ludlow referendum to support his proposal.

St. Lawrence Seaway Pact Gets Support

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—With an American mission already in Canada to conclude negotiations for a new St. Lawrence Seaway treaty, a bipartisan House group is planning a campaign to win support for the pact when it is submitted to the Senate for ratification.

A similar treaty was rejected by the Senate several years ago, but Representative Francis D. Culkin (R) of New York, chairman of the unofficial Seaway steering committee, said today he would call a meeting of the group probably this week.

"We will arrange to put this matter before the country and convince the people of its economic soundness," he said.

The New Yorker said the House group's strategy would include frequent speeches on the House floor designed to build a fire of public opinion under the Senate favorable to the St. Lawrence pact.

He said there had been "a tremendous revival of interest" in the proposal throughout the country, "especially in the west."

Representatives of the State Department, headed by Assistant Secretary of State Adolph A. Berle, Jr., left for Ottawa Saturday for the announced purpose of concluding negotiations with the Canadian Government for joint development of the Seaway.

Expressing the hope negotiations would be completed speedily Representative Culkin said he was confident the project could "stand the test of scrutiny" by the Senate.

"It will pay for itself," he said, "so there can be no objection from an economy standpoint. Nothing would make for greater industrial development in New York than building this seaway with its accompanying tremendous power development."

When the Seaway treaty was last before the Senate it was opposed by Senator Wagner and the late Senator Copeland, both of New York. Representative Culkin said he was "gratified" to note that Governor Lehman in his message to the New York Legislature last week "urged the necessity of taking such steps as are necessary" to make the St. Lawrence development possible.

"I commend the reading of this message to the doubting Thomases in New York State," he said.

The New Yorker said the unofficial House Seaway committee included a score of members mostly from States bordering on the Great Lakes.

Murphy Warns Of Group Hatred

WASHINGTON (AP)—Attorney-General Frank Murphy said Jan. 7 that the same forces which "destroyed the peace of Europe" were at work in this country.

Addressing the National Conference for Palestine, Mr. Murphy declared that the Government would fight "this professional hate mongering" with legal methods but that "in the main, American democracy must look for its defense to the wisdom of the people and their determination not to be led on the paths that have taken other people to Communism and Fascism."

"The purveyors of hatred, the provokers of division and strife, the swaggering apostles of force and violence," he said, "are methodically and with premeditation laboring to bring to the United States the same conditions of group hatred and civil war that have destroyed the peace of Europe."

Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the British Admiralty, said that in view of the "ghastly persecution of the Jews, which is a disgrace and a branding shame to the whole of Europe," it now was obligatory upon Great Britain to do more for the Jews in rebuilding Palestine than it "ever promised or intended to do before."

The conference re-elected Dr. Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland as President, and adopted a resolution asking the British Government to open Palestine "to a free Jewish immigration consonant with its announced principle of the economic absorptive capacity of the country."

Bakers on Strike In Northern Ireland

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP)—A strike of more than 1,000 workers for wage increases virtually stopped the baking industry in Northern Ireland today.

No bread deliveries were made except in Londonderry. Skeleton staffs supplied vital institutions and the military forces.

Bread workers rejected an offer of an increase of four shillings a week and asked for a raise of 15 shillings.

Memo to Democrats

THE GLOBE.

CITY OF WASHINGTON:

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1835.

REPUBLICAN CELEBRATION.

The subscribers for the Public Dinner in this city, to be had this day, in honor of the EXTINGUISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT, and COMMEMORATION OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS, are requested to call for their tickets at BROWN'S Hotel, prior to 5 o'clock P. M., THIS DAY.

The dinner will be served at precisely 6 o'clock, at BROWN'S Hotel, at which time and place invited guests and subscribers are requested to attend.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

Thursday, Jan. 8, 1835.

Wide World

Senator Vandenberg Gives Jackson Day Hint

A reproduction of the notice of the first Jackson Day dinner held Jan. 8, 1835, in Brown's Hotel in Washington "in honor of the extinguishment of the national debt." This reproduction was sent by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan with a letter to James A. Farley. Senator Vandenberg in his letter suggested to the Postmaster General and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee that "if you ever hold a Jackson Day dinner which is historically faithful to the original Jackson Day dinner, I hope you won't overlook me (even at $100 a plate)," and continued to point out that the first dinner was held to celebrate the extinguishment of the national debt. The Senator pointed out that the national debt is now $42,000,000,000 as compared with $21,000,000,000 in 1933.

Roosevelt's New 'Unity' Theme Softens Jackson Day Tradition

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Although President Roosevelt's address at the $100-a-plate Jackson Day dinner here tonight is expected to be nonpartisan, Democratic gatherings in other cities may hear political oratory keynoting the Party's 1940 campaign.

The general Washington opinion is that the President will limit his theme to the need for national unity in facing foreign crises, leaving to Administration lieutenants—such as Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General-designate—any political message from the New Deal.

Mr. Jackson will speak at Cleveland, while Secretary Wallace will talk at Des Moines and Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, at Raleigh, N. C.

Look for Huge Profit

Dinners will be held in 44 States, with anticipated profits of $700,000 going to the Democratic campaign fund and to the Party deficit of $219,000. Only in the capital, however, will the guests pay $100 for a $5 banquet.

A few party leaders had felt that Mr. Roosevelt might follow custom at these Democratic rallies in honor of Andrew Jackson and make a straight-from-the-shoulder political talk, especially since this is an election year. Lending strength to this belief was the fact that Republican leaders had spurned invitations to the affair, though assured politics was not on the agenda.

But four authoritative sources—all identified more or less directly with the banquet—said it was a "good bet" that the President would adhere to the promise given the Republicans and avoid throwing any verbal brickbats at them or Democratic conservative "tweedledums" as he did last January.

Should he pitch the address along international lines, as he did in his annual message to Congress, it will be the first nonpartisan speech he has made at a Jackson Day dinner during his administration.

Doubt Third Term Speech

At one time, some politicians thought he might use tonight's occasion to disclose his third term views. This belief gave way to doubt as the dinner hour approached.

The President will begin speaking at 10 p. m., eastern standard time, with his remarks radiocast by NBC, CBS, and MBS hookups. Democratic Chairman Farley will introduce him, and sitting next to him will be Vice-President Garner, who has announced his presidential candidacy regardless of Mr. Roosevelt's decision on a third term.

Between 1,000 and 1,150 guests are expected at the dinner at the Mayflower Hotel. In New York the dinner charge will be $50; elsewhere it will be $25 or less.

Wyoming 'Unity'

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP)—J. B. Griffith, Republican State Central Committee Chairman, disclosed Jan. 6 he had accepted an invitation to attend the Jackson Day dinner here.

The Republican chief, who said he hoped he would be allowed "to deliver a two minute address to the Democrats assembled," declared he would return the honor by inviting the Democratic State Central Committee Chairman to one of the Republican Lincoln Day dinners.

Jackson 'Missing'

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. (AP)—Three huge portraits adorn the auditorium which is the scene of Springfield's two Jackson Day dinners.

They are President Roosevelt, Vice-President Garner and—guess again—Thomas Jefferson.

A committeeman explained the decorators couldn't locate the picture of Andrew Jackson, the star, so they put in Jefferson as a pinch hitter.

Landon Sees No Third Term For Roosevelt

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt's 1936 opponent believes any plans for a third term nomination are washed up.

"He couldn't get the nomination now if he wanted it," Alf M. Landon said in an interview yesterday. "Efforts to deify him as the only presidential hope in 1940 have failed."

Attempts by Mr. Roosevelt's followers to gain the nomination for the President would arouse much bitterness among his own Party leaders and throughout the country generally, Mr. Landon said, adding:

"The President is too smart a politician to try it."

The titular Republican leader, slightly grayer but otherwise the same stocky, homespun figure who went out to battle the New Deal as a Prairie State, budget-balancing Governor four years ago, was asked for his ideas on the political scene at the opening of a new campaign year.

He asserted efforts to link the international situation with a third term boom have failed.

"The well-organized scheme of a small group to promote a draft-Roosevelt movement did not catch fire. There are too many sincere, conscientious Democrats who believe against a third term for any President with all their heart and soul."

The Administration's budget-balancing plans for the new session of Congress are a sign that the President will not seek re-election, Mr. Landon thinks:

"If the President really is serious in his budget plans, you will hear howls all over the place."

Referring to the President's message to Congress last Wednesday, the Kansan said it remains to be seen whether Mr. Roosevelt will take upon himself the responsibility for budget-balancing or "will pass the buck to Congress."

The G. O. P. leader said his party's campaign issues in 1940 "will be a sound fiscal policy for the Federal Government, jobs, and peace."

Mexico-American Radio Pact Bars Airwave Jumbles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Improved radio communications between the United States and Mexico are scheduled following the signing here late in December of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement. Interference previously disturbing international broadcasts between the two countries will be eliminated when the treaty goes into effect.

The pact provides for the establishment of the standard broadcasting band in the whole of the North American region so that each country may make the most effective use of the airwaves with the minimum techical interference between broadcast stations. It covers the distribution of channels in the band ranging from 550 to 1600 kilocycles.

The treaty was adopted at Havana on Dec. 13, 1937, with the United States, Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Mexico participating. It is scheduled to go into effect for Mexico a year from the date of Mexico's signature, which would be next December.

The Mexican Broadcasting Association is seeking, however, to make the treaty effective within 90 days. It is hoped here that United States officials will co-operate to start early operation. Border stations are, it is reported, particularly eager to conclude the arrangements as there has been much confusion between their broadcasts in the past.

Should Strikers On WPA Be Tried?

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal prosecution of 162 Minneapolis WPA strikers was assailed Jan. 7 in a letter to President Roosevelt by 24 figures in the labor, liberal, and legal worlds who asked him to direct the Department of Justice to "cease such un-American practices."

Among the letter's signers, as released by David L. Clendenin, national secretary of the Workers Defense League, were former Judge Joseph A. Padway, counsel to the American Federation of Labor; James B. Carey, secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, and Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee.

The letter said the Minneapolis proceedings seemed "subversive of the true interests of justice and opposed to the letter and spirit of constitutional guarantees for a fair trial."

During the strike last summer the affected projects were not shut down. Disorder on the picket line on July 14 resulted in the death of one picket and the wounding of several bystanders and pickets.

New Tanker Launched

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—The new 13,000-ton oil tanker Victor H. Kelly, built for the Union Oil Company of California, was launched here Jan. 6 at the Sparrows Point shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Mrs. Marie Persons, daughter of the man for whom the boat was named, acted as sponsor. Mr. Kelly is Vice-President and Director of sales for Union Oil.

Budget-Balancing Problems Confront State Legislature

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Legislators in some of the Nation's law-making bodies have buckled down to the important task of balancing their State budgets.

Tax-budget proposals were ready or in preparation for submission to solons in nine State Legislatures, an Associated Press survey disclosed today. Five already were in session; two more will convene tomorrow, an eighth on Wednesday. California's legislative session was set for Jan. 29.

The legislators faced the customary struggle of approving budgets without placing additional burden on the taxpayers, but the relief situation loomed as a stumbling block in this direction in some states.

New York's 1940-41 budget-tax plan must be submitted to the Legislature by Feb. 1. Hopes for tax reduction faded after Democratic Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's assertion that State revenues "continue disappointing." The current budget is $390,000,000 and next year's was expected to reach at least $405,000,000.

In New Jersey, where the 1940 legislature will organize tomorrow, leaders have predicted that campaigning in gubernatorial and presidential elections would forestall action on new tax proposals and other controversial subjects. Spending requests by the State departments, exclusive of the Highway Department, which operates on a separate budget, were more than $5,000,000 above 1939-40's budget of $39,234,693.

When the South Carolina legislators open their session tomorrow they will have before them a suggestion from the State Budget Commission for a general fund budget of $13,648,837, an increase of approximately $800,000 over the previous appropriations.

No increase in taxes was indicated in Mississippi, although the Legislature faced budget recommendations totaling $38,664,126 for the 1940-42 biennium—$1,600,000 above the anticipated revenues.

Kentucky's biennium appropriations bill for $52,316,337 has been introduced and the Administration said there was an "apparent" deficit of $1,303,337. But, the Administration said, the budget would be balanced by "strengthening" present taxes and without new "general taxation."

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt's budget message will be given to the Rhode Island Legislature Jan. 15. Two Democratic bills to repeal the 1939 budget balancing tobacco-cigarette tax have been introduced and were in committee. The tax in seven months yielded $1,000,000 and it was considered likely that the $1,450,000 revenue needed would exceed estimates and some revision in the tax downward would be made.

The Virginia Legislature will convene Wednesday and the State's budget bill will be disclosed by Gov. James H. Price five days later. He is pledged to the State's "pay-as-you-go" system.

No general budget or tax questions were before the special session of Nebraska's unicameral legislature.

U. S. Defense Plan Designed To Meet Four Major Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—The Navy and Army contemplated by President Roosevelt's enlarged national defense budget is designed for, in the opinion of competent observers here, and would be able to carry out the following objectives:

1. It would be sufficient by itself to serve as an adequate policing force for the regional peace system of the Americas.

2. It could support the Monroe Doctrine by keeping hostile foreign Nations out of the Americas singlehanded, if the regional peace organization should break down.

3. It is capable of disputing with Japan the command of the Western Pacific, and thus serves as an important factor in the maneuvering at long range which the United States is carrying on with the object of restraining Japan or Russia or both in the Far East.

4. As long as American neutrality is pro-Ally in its sympathies, the enlarged armed forces serve as a powerful last-ditch reserve for Allied seapower and the Allied cause, which no one at present expects to be brought into action, but whose influence is nevertheless felt immediately in the balance of power.

Budget Estimates Lower

In addition to these objectives and capabilities, there are a number of points of significance which are being underlined here by students of the national defense problem.

The budget estimates are smaller than had been anticipated. Both Navy and Army received far less than they sought, even at the hands of a military-minded and naval-minded President.

The budget estimates tell little of what actually will be spent. It is the custom to spend more than is authorized and to ask for a deficiency appropriation later, if the need requires. Moreover, the estimates themselves are so obscure, and contain so many supplemental amounts hidden in other funds, that five leading newspapers carried entirely dissimilar sets of figures, despite a lengthy explanation of them at a White House seminar on the budget by the President.

The actual outlay will depend chiefly on events in Europe and the Far East. Should either situation alter in such a way as to threaten the direct interests of the United States, or even the chosen stake of this country in an Allied victory, the vastly greater demands of the Army and Navy General Staffs would at once be listened to more seriously. In any event, both armed services probably will present additional demands once the President has gained whatever advantage he can out of his move toward more nearly balancing the Federal budget.

Finally, the known fact that the Navy plans to lay down two more of the huge 45,00 ton superbattleships, larger than anything afloat, has great potential importance to the world at large. Already two of these giants of the sea are authorized and it now becomes evident with the new budget that a new class is being developed. According to the laws of naval competition, this probably means more and yet more building of these costly ships by all the primary navies for none of these can afford to be outclassed in the weight and gun size of capital ships.

Comparison of Figures

The essential national defense budget figures, according to the most reliable compilations, are these; the total outlay for the next fiscal year is fixed at approximately $2,113,000,000 which compares with an estimate of approximately $1,779,000,000 for the current year—an increase of approximately $334,000,000.

In detail, the new estimates work out as follows:

Navy:	
Regular budget	$851,751,660
Emergency budget	125,005,700
Public works	50,000,000
Emergency public works	1,500,000
Total	$1,038,257,360
War Department:	
Regular budget	$687,693,500
Emergency budget	121,295,000
Public works	223,400,000
Emergency public works	33,000,000
Total	$1,065,488,500
Emergency Justice Department	2,400,000
Emergency Treasury Department	7,060,000
Grand total	$2,113,305,860

Britain Issues Ration Books

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—British housewives will now carry little coupon books with their gas masks when they shop, for rationing of butter, bacon, ham, and sugar started today.

Each adult or child over six will be entitled to four ounces of ham or bacon, four ounces of butter and 12 ounces of sugar weekly under the rationing plan.

Rationing of other meats will be announced Jan. 15 when the Government takes control of slaughtering.

Restaurant patrons will not need coupons but will be served with only one-sixth of an ounce of butter, and for each hot beverage, one-seventh of an ounce of sugar.

Consolation for many British will be an unlimited supply of breakfast kippers and some other favorite foods and drinks.

Swiss on Rations

BERN, Switzerland (AP)—Rationing cards for a two months' food supply were issued Jan. 6 and the Government urged the populace to take full amount at once to prepare for "any eventuality." Citizens swarmed to heavily stocked stores.

Many in landlocked Switzerland fear an offensive on the Western Front this spring will disrupt communications.

The Government urged employers to help their employees buy the two months' food reserves by making advances on salaries.

Charity organizations were asked to buy stocks for the poor.

'Most Astounding' New Spots on Sun

SANTA CLARA, Calif. (AP)—Dr. Albert J. Newlin, Director of the observatory of Santa Clara University, reported the spots which appeared on the sun Jan. 6 were the "most astounding" he had seen in 30 years of daily observation.

He said they were unusual also in that they were in the sun's northern hemisphere rather than in the southern half. Because of this he declined to make any prediction as to their probable effect on earth.

The spots were so large that they were visible to the unaided eye through haze in St. Louis.

Dr. Newlin said spots appearing in the past in the sun's southern hemisphere have been accompanied by marked weather disturbances and interference with radio communication.

Berry Heads Pressmen

PRESSMEN'S HOME, Tenn. (AP)—George L. Berry has been re-elected President of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, it was announced Jan. 7. Joseph C. Orr, Secretary-Treasurer of the union, announced that the former United States Senator had been chosen for a four-year term without opposition. Mr. Berry has served as President of the union for 33 years.

Gandhi Says Way to Freedom Is by Homespun Self-Control

WARDHA, India, Jan. 8 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi bluntly told his Nationalist Congress Party today that more home spinning of cloth and good will toward the country's minorities are necessary for a "civil disobedience" campaign in behalf of Indian independence.

Mr. Gandhi long has advocated universal use of the spinning wheel and the wearing of homespun cloth as a token of Indian unity and fortitude as well as a panacea for unemployment.

"I cannot lead an undisciplined army to victory," Mr. Gandhi declared in his newspaper, apparently warning against any disorder in connection with the Congress Party's Independence Day observance Jan. 26, when he intends to test the temper of his followers.

At a meeting of party leaders Dec. 22 Mr. Gandhi was represented as unwilling to undertake leadership in any civil disobedience program unless a nonviolent atmosphere prevailed.

Mr. Gandhi enumerated "signs of disintegragation" in certain parts of the Congress Party organization, but said that these were not beyond repair and expressed hope that they would be rectified.

"Supposing that conditions are not fulfilled," Mr. Gandhi wrote, "I shall cheerfully become the laughing stock of India and the world and descend from the pedestal of generalship. I shall have the supreme satisfaction of being true to myself."

Mr. Gandhi and his party are demanding complete independence for India as the price of co-operation with Britain in the war. The British Government, however, has taken the stand that the question of Indian independence should be postponed until after the war.

What Gandhi Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Important qualifications of a statement attributed to Mohandas K. Gandhi—a statement which appeared as a categorical indorsement of the war with Germany—is contained in the current issue of "Fellowship."

The organ of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, over the signature of Harold E. Fey, its executive secretary, carries the following statement in its January issue, under the title of "What Gandhi Really Said":

"At the outbreak of the European war the newspapers carried a statement purporting to be from Mahatma Gandhi which many nonpacifits claimed was a repudiation of Gandhi's pacifism and a justification of the war. It said, 'Gandhi says if ever there could be a justifiable war in the name of humanity, a war against Germany would be completely justified.'

"John Haynes Holmes of New York thereupon wrote Gandhi to learn what he had really said. Branding the press quotation as 'a cruel misrepresentation' Gandhi has just written Dr. Holmes that what he actually said was the following:

"'If there ever could be a justifiable war in the name of and for humanity, a war against Germany to prevent the wanton persecution of a whole race would be completely justified. But I do not believe in any war. A discussion of the pros and cons of such a war is therefore outside my horizon or province.'

"You will note that Gandhi's statement originally dealt with Germany's treatment of Jews and that it was a strong affirmation of his pacifist position and a repudiation of any war. Instead, the reference to persecution of Jews was deleted and it was perverted into a justification for this war. War's frightfulness has seldom been more clearly illustrated than in this effort to make the very truth itself into a lie."

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What War Is Costing Canada

OTTAWA, Jan. 8 (AP)—Canada is averaging nearly $4,000,000 a week for war supplies.

Charles D. Howe, Transport Minister, in an address radiocast last night, said the money "represented in orders now placed for war supplies amounts to about $65,000,000" and in addition the War Supply Board has expended $25,000,000 for railway locomotives and cars.

The Supply Board's orders since war was declared Sept. 10 included 593 United States-manufactured airplanes.

Mr. Howe estimated 4,000 planes would be needed.

"Of training planes required, 1,282 will be wholly manufactured in Canada, except for engines," he said. "Eight hundred and seventy complete aircraft are on order in England and will be assembled in Canada, and 593 are being manufactured in the United States. In addition, 1,622 aircraft, less wings, are on order in England.

The Minister said a Canadian aircraft industry is being organized to produce and overhaul 3,000 to 4,000 airplane engines each year.

Approximately $17,000,000 will be spent on shipbuilding.

Mr. Howe said the Board also handled purchases for the British and French and is "entrusted with the spending of almost terrifying sums of money."

End to Dies Probe Is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—A petition to Congress, signed by 12 college presidents, six deans and more than 100 other leading educators, natural scientists, churchmen, writers, artists and public officials, urging the "unqualified discontinuance" of the Dies Committee on un-American Activities was announced by the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom here today.

The Dies Committee "constitutes an infringement upon the democratic rights of freedom of speech and assembly at a time when the repercussions of the international situation in our country make it all the more imperative that we adhere rigidly to both the letter and the spirit of the Bill of Rights," the petition says.

The Dies Committee, it charges, "has constantly resorted to un-American procedure through the use of witnesses without inquiring into their record and credibility and through the publication of hearsay testimony, offered without supporting evidence and without opportunity for rebuttal on the part of those attacked."

"We, the undersigned American citizens, urge that the request of the Committee to Investigate un-American Activities for an extension of its life and a further appropriation be denied," the petitioners add.

The American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom is headed by Frank E. Baker, of Milwaukee State Teachers College, as President, and Professor Franz Boas, of Columbia University, as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The American Defense Society, of which Robert Appleton is Chairman, simultaneously made public a statement favoring continuation of the Dies Committee and urging collegiate bodies "to deal appropriately with professors who lend their support to subversive movements."

Extortion Case Jury Acquits Mayor Kress

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. (AP)—A Supreme Court jury acquitted Mayor Charles W. Kress and Harold A. Baylor Jan. 6 on all counts of an indictment charging conspiracy and extortion.

Supreme Court Justice Andrew J. McNaught immediately exonerated both defendants and discharged Mr. Kress' bail of $25,000.

The verdict brought to a close a trial that had continued for eight weeks—seven of which were devoted to testimony and one to summations.

Unfairness Held

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Disbandment of the Friends of the Soviet Union, which has been under fire of the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities, was announced by Corliss Lamont today. Mr. Lamont, in his announcement, denied the Dies charges, characterizing them as "simply not true."

"It seems very unfair, and, indeed, un-American, for Mr. Dies and his associates to issue such a statement without myself, as National Chairman of the organization for several years, or any other officer having had a chance to testify officially before the committee.

"Furthermore, the American Friends of the Soviet Union, practically dormant as a national organization since 1936, actually went out of existence some time ago. The Dies Committee could easily have ascertained this fact if it was really interested in facts."

Mr. Lamont has never been a member of the Communist Party, it was said at Communist headquarters.

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Behind the Headlines

The days of isolation for both men and nations are seen as things of the past.

History of hermit lands of the Far East is cited as example for the world.

Holman's Print Shop, Boston

Commodore Matthew C. Perry ended Japan's era of isolation

Recent speeches of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Marquis of Lothian indicate that neither the President of the United States nor the British Ambassador in Washington believe that it is possible for any Nation to live in isolation.

The day of hermits is past. There may have been a place for them in the middle ages, but the modern scheme of things makes little provision for either men or peoples to live in seclusion from their neighbors.

The trend of the times is away from insularity and this being the case, those Nations which seek to withdraw from the communion of peoples are opposing a mighty historical force. The totalitarian states in trying to make themselves self-sufficient and all-powerful are swimming against the stream of progress. If they collapse, this will be one of the reasons for their failure.

Hermit Kingdoms

Nations have tried in the past to do this very thing. They have failed, even in ages when the ties that bound them to each other were much more slender than is the case today, consider what was their experience.

Korea was the hermit kingdom in name and fact. Through long centuries it lived to itself alone, so far as such a thing was possible. With what result? It became so weak that the first ambitious state to arise in eastern Asia gobbled it up without the slightest difficulty.

Japan chose this most isolationist of countries as its stepping stone to all subsequent conquests in China. A hermit, whether man or nation, can hardly have friends to come to his aid. There was very little commotion about Japan's annexation of Korea, considering the size and importance of the seizure.

China's Isolation

China's weakness is in no small degree the result of centuries of isolation. When the western world came knocking upon China's door, the door slammed against it.

Chinese officials were of the opinion that they did not need the rest of the world but the rest of the world needed them. In the days, a century ago, when they forced all foreign traders to deal, under rigid restrictions, through the single port of Canton, they were preparing their own undoing. Some of them actually believed that without certain Chinese herbs, of which they had a monopoly, the other peoples of the world could not remain alive. They had a rude awakening.

This isolationist viewpoint prevented the Chinese people from enjoying the advantages of harmonious commerce in western goods and ideas, it erected a barrier to progress and kept the Nation impoverished and benighted, it angered the western world to such a degree that European nations undertook the partition of China. It made possible the present Japanese conquest.

The Rise of Japan

Japan itself held off the foreigners for many centuries. Until the advent of Commodore Matthew C. Perry, Japan's only commerce with the western world was even more restricted than China's. But Japan eventually saw the wisdom and the advantage of contact with the western world.

Instead of raising a barrier to western thoughts and ways it welcomed and adapted them.

It ceased to be a hermit and became a cosmopolitan. From the time that change was made, Japan increased in power and wealth and prestige, until it took its place as the first Asiatic Nation to be reckoned as a great power.

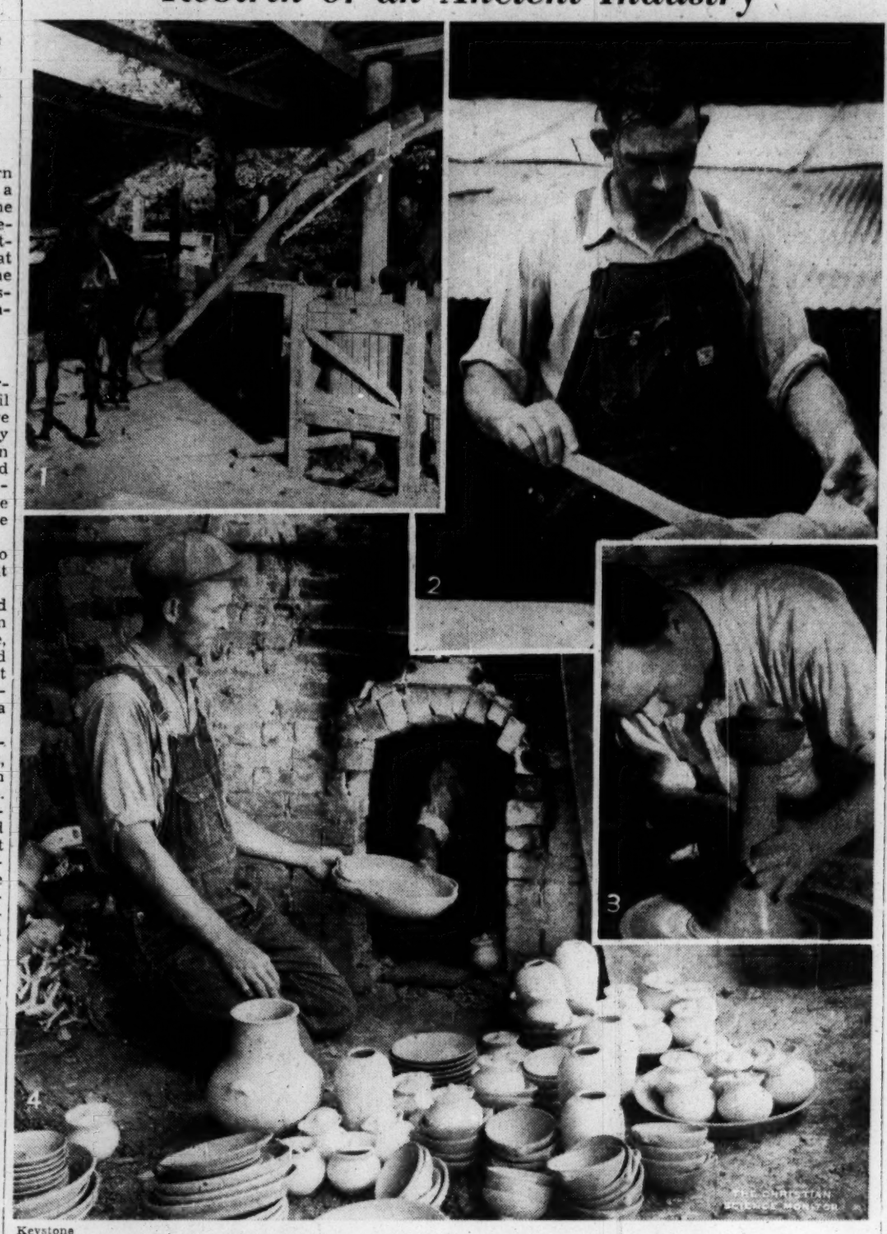
Perhaps all this is over-simplified. There were, no doubt, other factors involved than merely isolation or its opposite. But, in broadest outline, the experience of the Far East would appear to indicate that hermit nations suffer conquest or extinction, and those which take their place among their neighbors are empowered and enriched. If this was the case in the last century, it is doubly true today.

The reason for this is not far to seek. It lies in the attitude behind the two contrasted courses of action. Behind the hermit's solitude is fear and superstition. Behind the opposite stand is friendship, or at least freedom from fright, and a willingness to play a role in the world's great drama.

Is not this experience of Asia an object lesson for the West?

Rex Miller

Rebirth of an Ancient Industry



Keystone

Native Pottery Makers Near Newly-Found Fields of Materials

(1) Crude grinding mill, operated by mule power, at Jugtown, North Carolina. (2) Coating the once-fired pottery with a glazing material before its second trip to the kilns. (3) The almost complete candlestick. (4) "Stacking" the kiln.

Australia and U. S. Join In Exchanging Ministers

WASHINGTON Jan. 8 (AP)—The United States and Australian Governments today made simultaneous announcement of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Clarence E. Gauss of Connecticut was nominated for United States Minister to Australia by President Roosevelt today. Mr. Gauss is in the State Department's foreign service and has been Consul General at Shanghai, with the added title of "Counselor of Embassy."

In Canberra, it was announced that Richard Gardiner Casey, Minister of Supply and formerly Federal Treasurer, would be the first Minister to Washington.

Australian interests in the United States hitherto have been represented by the British Ambassador. In designating its own minister, Australia is following the diplomatic footsteps of Canada and the Union of South Africa, two other integral parts of the British Empire. When Mr Casey arrives, New Zealand will be the only British Dominion without direct representation here.

Australia and the United States began discussions looking to establishment of diplomatic relations months ago, but the decision is believed to have been hastened by the outbreak of the European war and the developments in the Orient.

With Britain preoccupied by war, Australia has become increasingly apprehensive over Japan's advances on the Asiatic Continent and has been anxious for closer ties with the United States.

Casey Is Praised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Jan. 8—The appointment of Richard Gardiner Casey as First Australian Minister to Washington is a pioneering move for an independent diplomatic service for Australia. For such a post Mr. Casey is considered to be peculiarly fitted. His experience in the important post of political liaison officer in London for the British and Commonwealth Government between 1924 and 1931 showed that he had that combined courtesy of manner and native caution which qualify him for a post demanding tact and a flair for diplomacy.

Mr. Casey, who has been styled the "Anthony Eden of Australia" has had a varied career, which began as an engineer after his studies at Melbourne and Cambridge Universities. During the World War he was mentioned in dispatches both from France and from Gallipoli. He joined the general staff and rose from Lieutenant to Major.

After his political experience in London he returned to Australia in 1931 and obtained a seat in the House of Representatives from Corio, Victoria, after which he held several government offices, among them the Ministry of External Affairs, Assistant Treasurer, Treasurer, and finally his present post of Minister of Supply.

Mr. Casey is an ardent aviator and an experienced pilot, having a plane of his own which is frequently in use. Mrs. Casey also is a pilot, an accomplished horsewoman and a social leader in Canberra.

Australians generally welcome the establishment of the Washington Ministry as a measure tending to improve Australian-American relations and as strengthening the ties across the Pacific.

Vatican Envoy Unnecessary, Two Lutheran Leaders Argue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—President Roosevelt's appointment of Myron C. Taylor as his personal representative at the Vatican without portfolio is characterized as "unnecessary" and "un-American" in a statement by the Rev. Dr. Frederick H. Knubel, President of the United Lutheran Church, and the Rev. Dr. Emanuel Poppen, of Columbus, Ohio, President of the American Lutheran Church, the two largest Lutheran bodies in the United States.

The statement, sent to 5,200 pastors of the two groups in all parts of the country, admitted that the President's aims were designed "in the interest of world peace and of righteous government in the world."

"It was devised also in the consciousness that these ends can be attained only in spiritual paths; mankind must have God's peace and a Government that recognizes him," the statement says. "It was planned furthermore in a desire to unite all American spiritual energies for these ends.

"God forbid that anything should interfere with such highly conceived purposes. The plan, however, threatens itself by combining this unity of America's spiritual and civil authority with a single foreign spiritual and civil authority, the Vatican State.

"The President is the servant of God for the Nation. He is also the servant of all the people for the Nation. God and the people want peace, want it to be a spiritual peace, but do not want American spiritual principles undermined. The Pope is God's servant, but he is not God's servant for American national life. Even many American Roman Catholics do not so regard him and certainly the great majority of Americans do not."

The Rev. Mr. Knubel and the Rev. Mr. Poppen listed four objections to the Taylor appointment, declaring it was:

"1. Unnecessary, since a representative American Roman Catholic might have been named who, with the other two individuals named, would see the President 'from time to time.'"

[At the time of Mr. Taylor's appointment President Roosevelt addressed identical letters urging a preparation for peace to the Rev. Dr. George C. Buttrick, President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary.]

"2. Un-American, since it gives official recognition to a combination of church and state (the Vatican) which is contrary to American principles; since also it undemocratically gives pre-eminence to a minority of the American people—the one individual would be at Rome for constant consultations, the two individuals would see the President 'from time to time.'

"3. Disruptive of American unity and, therefore, not in harmony with the purpose of peace. Recent temporary relationships to the Vatican aroused widespread opposition, and the present plan has been hailed from authoritative sources as another step towards a permanent relationship. Rome reports the relationship is needed also for reconstruction after peace. Increasing opposition to such relationship will increasingly threaten America's unity.

"4. A cause of suspicion that political influences from religious sources are being exerted upon American national life."

A 'Forward Step'

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Rev. Ivan Lee Holt, Methodist Bishop of Dallas, Texas, said last night that President Roosevelt's decision to send a leading Protestant layman to the Vatican as his special representative was "a great forward step toward securing a united front for peace in the world."

"I disagree with some of our Protestant critics of the President's action in appointing Myron C. Taylor as his special representative to the Pope," Bishop Holt told the Sunday Evening Club.

"I do not know what was in the President's mind, but it seems to me that it was his thought that if we are to achieve a united front for peace in the world we must get unity of purpose in that ideal by religion.

"Religion has been one of the most decisive forces in human history. Perhaps we are just at this moment, at the beginning of a new era, changing all that for something better."

Mrs. Roosevelt Praises Typographical Union

WASHINGTON (AP) — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told members of the nation's "oldest labor union in continuous existence" Jan. 7 that their group had started many things "which the Government has done."

Speaking at the 125th anniversary dinner of the Columbia Typographical Union, she mentioned the union's old-age and unemployment benefits and standards of wages and hours.

"You did a fine job of pioneering," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "I hope the Government in following in your footsteps will do as good a job—will help people as a whole to a better standard of living."

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins called the anniversary "a landmark in the life of Labor."

Max Reinhardt Joins U. S. As Citizen Next Spring

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Max Reinhardt, Austrian-born producer ousted by the Nazis from managership of the Deutsches Theater in Berlin after 25 years, will become a citizen of the United States this spring.

Mr. Reinhardt, whose lavish stage productions have brought him international recognition, is directing his efforts toward developing American youth in his Hollywood workshop. He has been in this country more than five years.

NLRB Attorneys in Spotlight as 'Inexperienced'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 — The special House Committee investigating the National Labor Relations Board turned its attention to the review division attorneys of the Board today and the spotlight first fell on Mrs. Julius Schlezinger, a slight and embarrased graduate of the Northeastern Law School (evening) of Boston, Mass. The witness, known as Anne Freeling, whose husband also worked for the Labor Board, but is now in the Labor Department, graduated from Boston public schools but did not attend college.

It was the obvious purpose of Edmund M. Toland, counsel for the House Committee, to show inexperience and youth in the Labor Board attorneys who are pitted against some of the highest priced industrial lawyers in America. Youthful Mrs. Schlezinger testified she had never practiced or appeared in a law court, though she is one of four lawyers in the Board's review division who prepared the final orders in the Ford Motor and Inland Steel Company cases, which are now pending in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. Other review attorneys in the cases were Lewis Gill, Aaron Lewittes, and Mrs. Margaret Bennett Porter.

Successful in Court

Whatever the age or inexperience of the review attorneys, who are charged with "over enthusiasm" by critics, the successful record of the Labor Board in the Supreme Court is a matter of record. The Board's review division is an important legal link in its work, for it prepares the data gathered from hearings in the field for final presentation to the three-man Board.

The testimony today was interrupted by lengthy bickering within the five-man House committee. Representative Abe Murdock (D) of Utah, a New Deal sympathizer, attacked Mr. Toland's failure to put a member of the Board on the stand today. At the last hearing he recalled a discharged employee of the board was subpoenaed who made general charges against the organization. No immediate reply was given from the Board. Mr. Murdock recalled. Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia replied that the Board would have opportunity to reply in time. The argument arose when further evidence adverse to the Board was put into the record this morning. Mr. Murdock demanded that the Board have an immediate opportunity to reply. The question involved the whole procedure of the Committee.

Board Counsel Denounced

Representative Harry N. Routzohn (R) of Ohio, took the occasion to denounce Charles Fahy, the Labor Board's counsel, whom he charged with "interrupting the hearings" and with forcing himself upon the Committee. Mr. Fahy customarily sits at the Committee's head table, and frequently suggests questions to the two New Deal members.

Mrs. Schlezinger sat silent as the Committee row continued. Ultimately Mr. Toland turned attention to the Board's American Radiator Company case, in which the board of review took jurisdiction over complaints of irregularities in the preliminary trial. A Board attorney, one Jack Davis, was shown to have advised and encouraged Congress of Industrial Organizations' workers in their controversy. He was ultimately superseded by David S. Shaw, a trial examiner.

A. F. of L. Renews Attack

As the House Committee continued today, the American Federation of Labor renewed its attacks on the Wagner Act "to deprive the Labor Board of arbitrary power." The Federation's attack was precipitated by the Board's ruling that Pennsylvania's 202 anthracite operators employing approximately 115,000 miners constitute a single appropriate bargaining unit. The effect of this is to put at a disadvantage the A. F. of L. which has organized individual mines, but which are outnumbered in the bargaining under the regional system.

William Green, A. F. of L. President, charged that the decision was "a blow to democracy" and "contrary to the vital principles of the Act which was designed to confer upon workers the right to select their own bargaining representatives."

Roosevelt Renews Efforts To Bring Peace to Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt is intensifying his efforts behind the scenes for peace in the labor world and there is likelihood of some move toward patching up the dissension between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, it is reported in sources close to the President's relations with organized labor.

Mr. Roosevelt has been calling William Green and John L. Lewis to his office without the purpose of such conferences being disclosed. In authoritative quarters it is stated the President has been trying to produce quietly the labor harmony which his public efforts have failed to produce.

Some of the leading trade union officials in Washington are pictured as hopeful of peace.

Better Business Ahead

In his present pressure, President Roosevelt has new arguments to force the split wings of the labor movement together. A great movement for good business is on over the country. Many of the people at the capital hail this upswing as the most promising since 1929, and among these business enthusiasts are a number of labor leaders.

The single deterrent to the business spurt is seen in the feud in the labor movement, with one faction sometimes making war on the other to the detriment of industry —and with this also a number of labor leaders agree.

If the labor warfare continues to disturb and set back industry, organized labor faces the prospect of a damaging public reaction, according to sentiment in informed quarters.

The labor world just now has become unusually sensitive to public opinion, because public sentiment has begun translating itself into legislation. A new type of restrictive law has recently been passed in a group of States. The most drastic of these laws place severe burdens on organized labor, while others decidedly limit some of its accustomed usages.

Narrowing Trend

This narrowing trend in State legislation has followed the broadening trend in Federal legislation. While there may be some element of reaction in restrictive State law, it also embodies in certain States a public protest against the sit-down strike and similar labor methods. Likewise it expresses a degree of disapproval of the war between the unions.

If the split continues, labor men see a threat of further State legislation, and the possibility besides of Federal legislation of a new kind.

Besides all the economic and legislative arguments President Roosevelt may muster, he has also political reasons for bringing the two labor groups together in this presidential year. The A. F. of L. has been swinging away from the New Deal, in great part because of its alleged favoritism to the C. I. O. Though a strong personal feeling for Mr. Roosevelt continues among the rank and file, perpetuation of the split might leave the A. F. of L. lukewarm to the New Deal. In the last campaign the enthusiastic support of organized labor contributed much to President Roosevelt's re-election.

NLRB Recognizes Lewis Coal Grip

WASHINGTON (AP)—The hold of John L. Lewis' union on the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania was recognized officially Jan. 8 by the National Labor Relations Board.

Rejecting the bid of a rival American Federation of Labor union for designation as the Labor bargaining unit in the Stevens and Alden coal companies, the Board said the United Mine Workers (C. I. O.), of which Mr. Lewis is President, had been the region-wide bargaining agent for about 40 years.

The Progressive Mine Workers of America (A. F. L.) had contended that each mine should be considered a unit for bargaining purposes.

Nome, Alaska, Warmer Than Many U. S. Cities

NOME, Alaska (AP)—Residents of this city, just a little more than 100 miles south of the Arctic Circle, had the "last laugh."

With a maximum of 24 degrees above zero and a minimum of 14, Jan. 7, Nome was warmer than Kansas City, Buffalo, Des Moines, Iowa, Helena, Mont., Minneapolis, Oklahoma City, or New York.

North Carolina Minerals Stir Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—With the discovery of vast deposits of kaolin, feldspar, and quartz, and the development of a practical method of electrical firing for fine chinaware, the Spruce Pine region in Avery, Yancey and Mitchell Counties enters the lists as a probable future center of the ceramic industry.

For many centuries the ceramic, or pottery, industry has remained unchanged, and chinaware in use today differs little from the earthenware in use in Biblical times. America's ceramic industry has its center in the North, and until recently was almost entirely dependent on foreign countries for its raw materials.

North Carolina kaolin, or clay, is now being supplied to these northern manufacturing centers, but ceramic authorities who have made a study of the Spruce Pine region are certain that a new industrial frontier looms here. In the future the manufacture of ceramics may be centered in the region where the best materials are found.

Among those interviewed are such authorities as R. E. Gould, chief engineer and General Manager of Buffalo Potteries, at Buffalo, N. Y., and formerly chief ceramic engineer of the Tennessee Valley Authority; S. T. Henry, ceramic engineer and editor of the Tri-County News at Spruce Pine, and Harry Bailey, Sr., who has had a prominent part in mineral developments. In answering questions about the resources of the region, they say that experts who have surveyed them agree that the known supplies of kaolin, feldspar, and quartz—the three minerals essential to the making of chinaware—are practically inexhaustible in the vicinity of Spruce Pine.

Advances Made Recently

For more than 30 years the minerals have been mined on a comparatively small scale, but in recent years the great advances in research and commercial experiment have led to the conclusion that the mining done so far is only a small beginning.

The development of electric firing through commercial experiment marks an important step forward. In addition to being cheap, since the region abounds in water power, this type of firing produces a finer type of chinaware than the old methods of firing. There are now refineries for kaolin and feldspar at Spruce Pine, and those interested say that it is only a question of time before some interest will build a plant for the manufacture of the finished chinaware.

In North Carolina, kaolin, feldspar, and quartz are found together, a situation which, it is said, does not exist elsewhere. The china manufactured of this material through electrical processing is of high quality. It is light, vitreous, and capable of taking a fine decoration. Another outstanding advantage is its great durability, as it is resistant to heat and cold and does not crack and chip easily.

Quartz for Great Lens

The quartz of the Spruce Pine region has recently received significant recognition. It is this quartz that was used in the huge 200-inch telescope for the Mount Palomar observatory. Experts from Corning Glass Company tested quartz from all over the world before pouring the telescope glass.

To everyone who has driven through the Spruce Pine region, the glittering particles of mica along the roadside are familiar. Mica is found in abundance in the region and has been mined commercially for many years. Most of the mica mines are small, located on private property and mined by the owners themselves. At Plumtree in Avery County is a mica plant which has been in operation since 1897. Here western North Carolina mica is stamped and punched by machines into insulation pieces.

It may be concluded that one of North Carolina's greatest assets is its vast undeveloped mineral resources.

Mexico's Political Cauldron Boiling Over School Socialism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Paramount political importance is attached to the passage by the Mexican Congress of a regulation providing for socialistic education. The new educational program provides a clear-cut issue between Right and Left in the current Presidential campaign and revives the old conflict between Church and State in Mexico.

Passage of the regulation was a decisive victory for President Cardenas and for Vicente Lombardo Toledano, General Secretary of the Confederation of Mexican Labor. President Cardenas sponsored the bill and Señor Lombardo Toledano three times aggressively defended it as an essential part of the revolutionary program. Its passage on the final night of the current legislative session reaffirmed the power of its two most influential backers.

Focuses Opposition

The new educational program has been the subject of violent attacks led by Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, opposition candidate for the Presidency. Behind him are consolidated all conservative, Roman Catholic, and capitalistic groups in Mexico, and it is now believed that these forces will utilize the passage of the socialist education as the main point of criticism of the Cardenas Government.

The Administration's candidate, Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, has indorsed the measure but it is felt by those who know him well that his acceptance of it is luke-warm. He is nevertheless committed to supporting it, now that it has passed, and only his withdrawal as the Administration's man could relieve him of accepting responsibility for putting it into effect.

Most aggressive opposition has come from the Societies of Fathers of Families, the National Union of Sinarquistas, and the political party, Accion Nacional. The Societies of Fathers of Families are obviously under Church leadership and direction. The National Union of Sinarquistas is reported to be a survival of the "Cristero" fanatics who led rebellions against the Government during earlier Church-State conflicts. Accion Nacional is a potent aggregation of conservative aristocrats and intellectuals with a program greatly similar to that of the Falange Espanola.

Greatest strength of these groups lies in the northern states of Jalisco, Guanajuato, Chihuahua, and Nuevo Leon where the reactionary and Roman Catholic forces have always been deepest-rooted. Immediately after the adoption of the bill for socialistic education, protest meetings were held by Societies of Fathers of Families simultaneously in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, and Chihuahua, Chihuahua. Similar meetings were held previously in Mexico City, Vera Cruz, and other points.

Speeches at such meetings described the new education as "communistic" rather than "socialistic," alleged it would implant the Soviet system in Mexico, and called upon all fathers to "defend" their sons from such contamination. Some speakers have even incited Mexicans to armed rebellion against the Government and all meetings have advised the withdrawal of children from schools practicing the new education.

General Almazan, in his New Year's Message, promised that in 1940 the restrictions upon freedom of thought, labor, and education would be abolished. It now remains to be seen what action he and his followers will take upon this most inflammatory of all political issues. If he pushes his advantage of being presented with a clear-cut and emotional campaign issue he may crystallize the Presidential race into a division of forces which will cause much sorrow to the Mexican people.

Acted Quickly

One of the chief reasons advanced for the rapid passage of the program under Cardenas sponsorship is that the President feared the growing power of the reactionary groups and was determined to conclude his educational program definitively before they should have the chance to modify it under a more conservative Presidency. By making it a Constitutional amendment it will be difficult now to alter the educational program.

Commenting upon the threat to the public peace involved in the opposition to the program the President said with customary serenity: "It carries no menace for the domestic peace since virtually all of its provisions have been in effect since 1934. Whatever agitation is rising against putting these provisions into a regulation to the Constitution is being made only with political ends, and not in opposition to the program itself."

Other spokesmen for the Government, including Señor Lombardo Toledano, have accused the opposition of making political capital of the education measure and seeking not only its defeat but the repeal of the Constitutional Article 3 which prohibited such schools in Mexico. Whatever the outcome of the controversy may be it is apparent that a dangerous and emotional question has been raised to agitate the Mexican public during the coming months.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Peasants I: When the Masses Served Lords

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"Our Fireside group has shown a very special interest in our discussion of the European countries and their peoples—particularly the working classes and the peasants. In fact so many questions were asked that we have decided to really try and devote several discussion periods to them.

"So today we have the first of four discussion periods on peasants, the following three to come on successive Mondays, unless you find spot news situations which you would rather discuss on those days.

"The basic question has been whether or not the masses of mankind are really advancing. Looking at today's happenings without keeping the perspective of history in mind we might wonder whether or not things were getting any better. But if you will stand back and take in the long view of mankind you will see how great has been the advance of the masses."

Question: "In the United States we refer to the tillers of the soil, the backbone of mankind's living, as farmers. Yet you use the term peasant in describing European farmers. Just why is that?"

Answer: "A farmer as we know him is an independent citizen. Most of them own property of their own, have some education and enjoy equal rights with other people. But it took centuries and even millenniums for people who work to gain that standard.

"In the old days almost everyone who worked was a dependent. He was not free. Rather he was a slave or serf. Most of the land in ancient countries belonged to great landlords and was worked by ignorant masses of people dependent upon these landlords. When the Roman empire collapsed anarchy prevailed on the Continent—no strong state, no good government, no order.

"Strength then became the only measurement of value. You had as much as you could take. Aggressive men with well armed bands took over large tracts of lands. In addition kings and lords gave vast areas of land to their retainers, literally 'members of their gang.' With such power afoot the little fellows, in great fear, would rush to a lord's castle and seek to be his dependents. They would promise to work and fight for him if he would protect them from other marauding lords. Usually the lords would give these poor people some land to work on shares, completely controlling them thereby."

Question: "Then there were no countries as we know them?"

Answer: "Practically none. No states, no security, few cities, no money, few roads, little travel, almost no industry, and danger on every hand. Instead of countries Europe was mostly made up of tiny states which sprang up around every castle. This insured some stability on a small scale. But still the living was poor and the safety questionable. Most men were fighting most of the time."

Question: "What were the lords like?"

Answer: "Above all they were fighters, strong enough to hold their own and take somebody else's property. We think of the term lord as meaning a rich life but you would not choose the life of these men. Despite their castles life was primitive with none of the conveniences we know today. There was little culture or refinement. These men were often of large stature, vigorous, brave, aggressive—some kind but many cruel. They had no sense of nationality for each was a little nation in himself. The only authority was strong right arms and thick castle walls."

Question: "Would these men be the robber barons I've heard about?"

Answer: "They would. That title is no exaggeration. You can travel down the Danube now and see many old castles that belonged to robber barons. These barons actually held watch over the roads running along the river and held up travelers as they passed along. If the traveler paid enough he was allowed to proceed. If not he would be held for ransom."

Question: "So these were the men the serfs or peasants served. Was this feudalism any good as an economic system, forgetting the human despotism?"

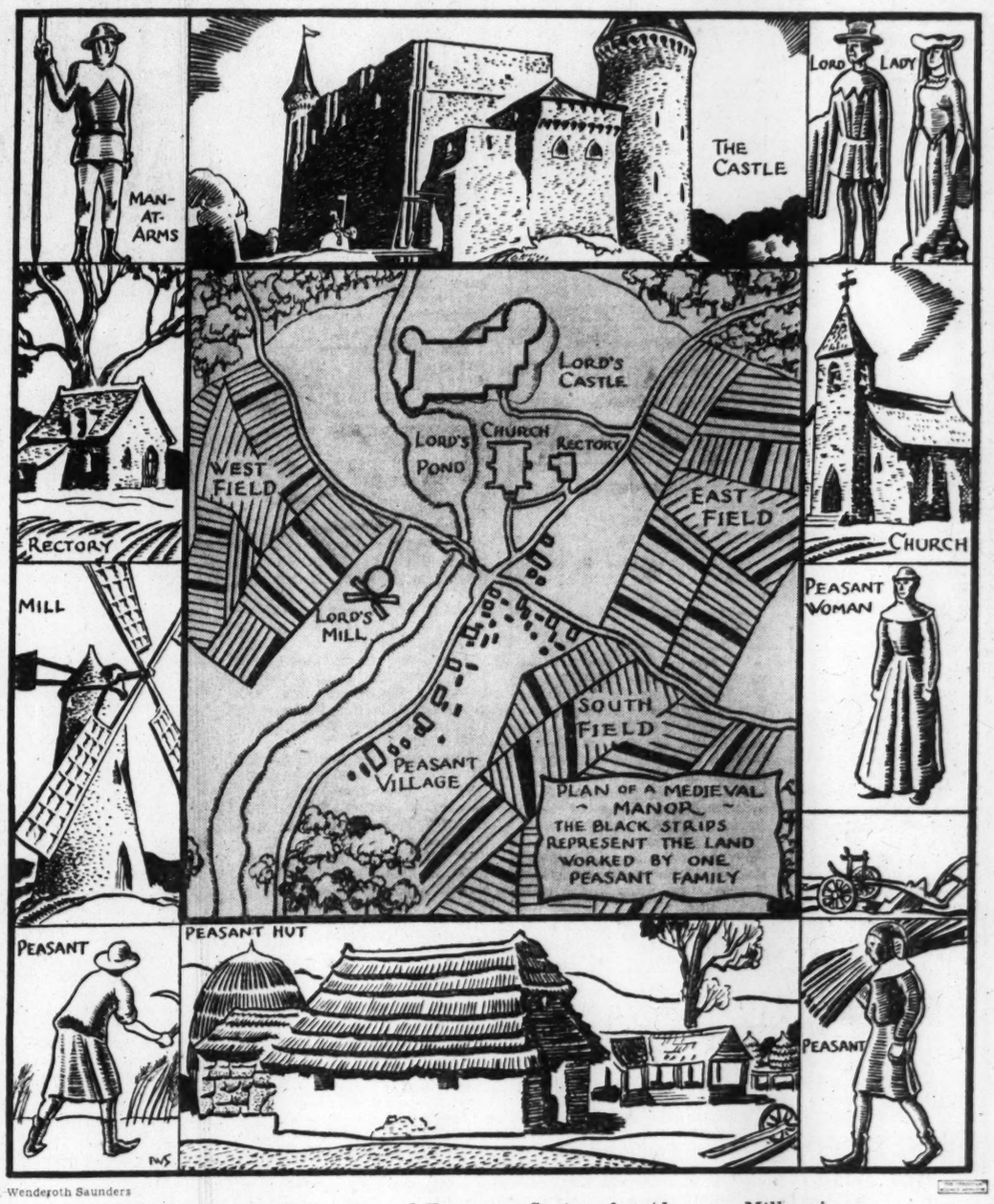
Answer: "It was about on a level with the present day criminal racketeering system. If you run a laundry which takes in $100 and the racketeer takes $50, guaranteeing that no one will disturb you for the other $50, you are better off than being held up every day by everybody and losing it all. Feudalism was something like that. It had more order than anarchy but it was hardly living. The test is in the living conditions of the day—land poor in production, much waste, no roads, wretched housing, general poverty and universal oppression."

Question: "How was this ended? Did the serfs free themselves?"

Answer: "No. Serfs and slaves practically never free themselves. Peasant uprisings were vigorously suppressed. Peasants were unarmed, ignorant, superstitious and disorganized. Other factors really put an end to feudalism. They were capitalism and nationalism. Men began to use money. Market places sprang up near the castles, where goods were exchanged. People came from afar to buy and sell. Soon cities arose about these markets. Help was needed. Serfs came in from the farms. Soon the merchants were able to organize big enough armies to protect themselves and their help and beat off the feudal lords. Then they banded together in bigger units, built roads and bridges and thus came into being a country and nationalism.

"And now I am going to turn you over to Mr. Markham, our frequent guest, for a further discussion of the peasant —on Page 319."

The Landmarks of Feudalism



F. Wenderoth Saunders

The Lord's Castle Dominated European Society for Almost a Millennium

The medieval manor was a complete unit. Most things were either grown, made, or repaired there. The "three field system" was generally practiced; each year one field stood completely idle. The lord employed a small professional army of men-at-arms to serve as a nucleus for offensive and defensive operations and also to keep the peasantry from rebelling.

Humanity in Darkness

By R. H. Markham

A little more than eight-score years ago a small nation of poor and rather primitive farmers declared "that all men are created equal" and endowed with "inalienable rights." They even went so far as to call these assertions "self-evident truths." They wanted to submit them "to a candid world," out of "decent respect to the opinions of mankind."

Well, here is what a candid world once thought about farmers:

"Peasants . . . can be called cattle."

"They have such hard heads and stupid brains nothing can penetrate them."

"Go take the peasants' houses, take his cows and calves, for the peasants are felons."

That is what the elite of an all too candid world wrote about farmers a millennium ago. You may object, "not about farmers but about peasants, about serfs." Yes, but farmers were peasants; at that time practically all farmers were serfs or slaves.

To realize more vividly what that means, let me call to mind that these wretched chattels were our ancestors. That's quite shocking, but quite true.

At the time of early feudalism there were three kinds of people: the clergy, the nobility, and the people of work. "We the people" of the United States did not descend from the clergy, nor are many of us the progeny of dukes, counts, barons and knights. We came from the "third estate." And for centuries the third estate lived about manors and castles as dependents or property of feudal masters.

Feudalism's Millennium

This system began not long after 800 and did not disappear from Europe until 1864. It lasted a thousand years. In some places, however, only 700; in others even less than 500.

Not all Europeans during that first half millennium of feudalism lived from the soil. But most of them did, directly or indirectly. The chief source of wealth was land. Most people lived in the country. Few cities existed. Practically all Europeans dwelt in clusters of small huts, near grim, gray castles, glowering from hill tops, or about manors, occupied by great or small landlords. Relics of these castles and manors still abound throughout most of Europe.

Each little community was largely self-supporting. It had a priest or even several. It had a church for the huts and a chapel for the manor or castle. The castle had a dungeon, a great dining room, a ballroom, a court, an athletic field, large stables and good sized barracks. The priests and nobles formed a little social group apart from the others. The priests also conducted a school for the children in the castle.

The estate was managed by superintendents, a little group of white-collared employees, who had risen above the serfs but were completely excluded from the society of the nobles.

Feudal Society

There were also a miller, a chemist, a troubadour, a bailiff, a tailor, a blacksmith, a shoe maker, a wagon maker, sword makers, tinkers, carpenters, a hangman. These were free men, but attached to the castle and completely subject to the will of the lord. They lived in huts near the serfs, or in their work shops. They were paid not in money, but in kind. They belonged to the disfranchised, dispossessed third estate.

By far the most numerous of all were the dirt farmers. They constituted nine-tenths of the people in Europe as they did about nine-tenths of the people in America in 1776.

They were practically chattel. For centuries, indeed, many of them could be bought and sold. They had no rights, which their masters were bound to respect. They had practically no schools and were densely ignorant. They were taught the most debasing superstitions. They could not leave the farm on which they lived without permission. They literally lived as in concentration camps.

Their masters could kill them with complete immunity. At any time, on any pretext, the serfs could be subjected to torture beyond description. Trials were most revolting ordeals. The lord was owner, judge, executioner, law maker, spiritual master, army captain.

A Serf's Plight

A serf could be taken away for military service anywhere, at any time, for any length of time.

A serf boy or girl, a serf widow or widower could not marry without special permission from the lord. They also had to pay heavy fees. Likewise they had to give gifts when any one of the lord's household married or passed on or celebrated a personal holiday. They had to entertain the lords, provide special food for the lords, work for the lords, allow the lords to hunt over their fields any time and give a large part of their crops to the lords.

They had to grind their flour in the lord's mill, bake their bread in the lord's furnace, take their animals to the lord's breeding stables, paying heavy fees for all services, of course.

They had no one to appeal to, no redress, no state, no protecting pastor, no just judge. The Church had more serfs than any duke or count. Every lord was a state. Every monastery was a state. Serfs were as animals and property. Enlightened people considered them degenerate, basically, irremedially inferior. Yet for centuries most Europeans were serfs. In 1776 there were still tens of millions of serfs.

Yet even then a nation dared found a new order on the theory of equality for the descendants of serfs. They proclaimed inalienable rights. Children of indentured servants (almost serfs) actually signed the Declaration of Independence.

The world does move.

Listen, My Children, and You Shall Hear

Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere?

Oh no! This is another one. It's about millions of men riding up valleys, through terrible gorges, out of midnight darkness toward a dawn.

We the People in Cora

Let's begin our story with Cora, Kansas. I used to live there. It was a primitive place, where the dirt road, north and south, crossed the dirt road, east and west. There was a little church, a grey store, run by Harv Smiley, a school, with Elsie Weaver as teacher, a blacksmith shop run by Os Stop. Jim Kennedy brought the mail daily from Smith Center, 14 miles away.

All the people in Cora were farmers, including the store keeper, mail carrier and preacher. All Cora-ites owned the land they worked; all worked the land they owned. I cut sunflowers for "Old Mister" Marshall for twenty-five cents a day. Then I was promoted—Sam Barnes gave me $10 a month for plowing, cultivating and everything else. I must have been quite prosperous, for I bought a bicycle, a football, a baseball glove, skates and went out to see the world, clear to Topeka—all before I was fourteen.

I surmise we were all prosperous like that. As I remember, we were well fed, well clothed, well housed, neighborly, rather religious. Such a thing as a sheriff or soldier or jail I never saw. Every child went to school, a number went on to high school and college.

In moments of reflection I often compare my Cora neighbors with farmers of 1,000 years ago. My story is about that.

Croatian Serfs Seek Freedom

Let us begin in southeast Europe, where most of the people are still peasants. We might take the Croatians first. They are almost as completely agrarian as we were in Cora. They live in villages, strung along winding roads, crowded into narrow valleys huddled by lakes or perched on mountain sides. All farmers there now are descendants of serfs, working exactly the same fields serfs used to work.

If you should mingle with these peasants, who constitute four-fifths of the Croatian nation, you'd often hear them speak about a great hero of long ago. They speak of him as we do of our Lincoln. They refer to him as to a redeemer. He was Matthew Gubets, a person of ease and privilege, who lived from the labor of others, from the labor of coarse, crude, ignorant peasants, of men and women who were sad, bitterly discontent, and desperate.

Strange to say this noble Matthew Gubets took up their cause. He led their crusade. They gained great victories, and then were crushed. As always, Peasants cannot beat their masters. City workers may, but not peasants. Hundreds of rebels were punished with cruelties beyond description, including the leader, Matthew Gubets. Today he is as much adored by Croatian peasants as Joan of Arc in France.

A Hungarian Hero

When the Turks were advancing into Hungary over 400 years ago, the nobles ordered their serfs to go on a crusade against the infidels. The serfs gathered as commanded. They received arms, which the priests blessed. A great soldier, George (György) Dozsa was appointed to lead them. As he drilled them for the combat, he heard their stories. He saw they were ragged. All were underfed. No one could sign his name. They had lived with cattle as cattle. Their houses were unfit for the noble's horses. Their camp smelled as a pig sty. Everyone was utterly propertyless. They were deprived of all rights. Yet they paid all the taxes. Nobles were above taxes. Nobles didn't even pay toll at toll bridges. People who owned everything paid nothing; people who owned nothing paid everything. That is what Dozsa heard.

Then when the priests came to sing, to exhort, to raise high their golden crosses and urge the serfs into a glorious crusade against the infidels, the hungry, ragged peasants revolted. They drove out the priests; they declared a crusade against oppressive masters and called upon Dozsa to lead them—to lead "cattle against counts." He did.

As always in such cases, he had astounding success—at first. He became master of much of Hungary. His followers were very cruel. They had been called "cattle, swine, donkeys" three millenniums; they acted as cattle on stampede.

But their devastations were mild, compared to what they later suffered. They were considered vermin by the lords and exterminated as vermin. The slow, excruciating tortures which Dozsa underwent defy description. All cruelties were deemed too mild for him.

Serfdom in its most terrible form was re-established. Hungarian peasants are still treated much as serfs.

A Rumanian Hero

The Rumanian hero is Horea. He was not a noble but a rich peasant, a contemporary of George Washington. In temperament he was as Patrick Henry, but his demands were much milder.

That "all men are created equal" never entered his head. He just asked that the Hungarian serfs a little more time to work their own fields, that they spare the peasants' crops when hunting, that they require fewer gifts and enable peasants to be a little less hungry.

Because of those demands, Horea was cruelly killed. His picture is in half the houses of the Rumanians of Transylvania.

The Czecho Hero—John Zizka

Every country had its peasant uprising. One of the most furious took place in Bohemia (Czechia). Its leader was one of the greatest generals in history, Jan Zizka. His main motive was religion, but most of his followers were peasants. They supported him with a devotion and ability passing belief.

Their aim was a just, simple social order, freed from exploitation. And as long as Zizka led them they were never beaten. In this they were unique. When John (Jan) began his campaign he had one eye. He soon lost that, but continued to lead his armies with success until his passing. His name is still execrated and adored in Czechia.

The Great Peasant War

From the time of Zizka, who lived 100 years before Luther, peasant uprisings were very common. All Europe was then in turmoil. Naturally the Reformation added to the ferment and eight years after Luther posted his famous thesis of protest, a general peasant uprising broke out. It spread over most of Germany.

At first the peasants' demands were very moderate. What they opposed were new oppressions. They consented to most of the old ones. However, they wanted serfdom to end, "because Christ had made all men free." They wanted a strong state, a powerful Emperor to stop all the petty tyrannies of the nobles. They said their gospel was one of "love, peace, patience, and unity," based on the Bible.

They had great successes in their first battles, committed some flagrant excesses and aroused ferocious opposition. Luther cried: Let them be killed as dogs. One hundred thousand were. Serfdom became more terrible than ever. A destructive reaction was re-established. Four hundred and fifteen years have passed, but that reaction still persists in Germany.

Its cost has been incalculable. What peasants have suffered to bring us to freedom is beyond estimate.

We of Cora, Kansas, are nobody's cattle. We are created equal. We have rights Luther's peasants didn't even dream of. And we thank you, all you ragged, hungry, despised, unlettered men and women who for a millennium prayed and hoped and died, that we might be free.

We shall not relinquish such dearly bought liberty.

R. H. M.

Far East Sees War Bring Shift in Ties

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The war in Europe has brought the question of international alignments in the Far East into a new light. There are shifting emphases currently evident, notably in the case of Japan and secondarily—of necessity, because of its defensive position in the Sino-Japanese hostilities—in the case of China.

China's problem is to hold friends and to gain greater aid from them, so its diplomatic as well as its military battle bears a defensive aspect.

Japan so far does not seem to have formulated a steady and clearly defined policy. For Tokyo has received at least two solid jars during recent months in the cases of nations it had fancied were reasonably friendly—Germany, because of the anti-Comintern Pact, and the United States chiefly because of traditional amity.

Finding things were not precisely as it had thought in either instance, Japan has felt isolated and has been casting about in search of new bonds, or at any rate a strengthening of what remains of some of the old ones.

The methods thus far have been indirect. For example, one small light in a rather dark surrounding atmosphere has been vouchsafed Japan in the new aviation agreement with Muang Thai (Siam), which seems likely to stir up a fresh movement for spreading Japan's influence into the Land of the White Elephant.

Muang Thai, the Land of the Free, finds itself between two orbits with Japan's bid for favor countered by a Brtiish-French effort to bring it into a sort of Far East Peace Front.

Bangkok Remains Coy

There is considerable trade between Japan and Bangkok and the Japanese have shown a constant willingness to be of service to a tropical land with abundant resources, but Muang Thai has consistently proved coy and there is nothing in Japan's recent record to inspire confidence on the part of a country which might some day find itself a southern Manchukuo. Wealthy Chinese in Muang Thai certainly are not expected to promote any such tendency.

Soviet Russia's recent moves in Europe have largely drawn attention away from the development of any Japanese-Russian trade treaty. Even the temporary Japanese-Russian settlement of their dispute over North Pacific fishing waters does not alter the basic situation. Nor does their agreement over final payments on the Manchukuan-purchased Chinese Eastern Railway provide any basic framework for further collaboration betwen these two powers.

Even the appointment of two border commissions, entrusted with the task of fixing the frontiers of Manchukuo, Outer Mongolia, and Russia, have a great deal of progress to make before a fundamental reorganization in Soviet-Japanese relations can be under way.

Japan Seeks Wedge

Japan would like nothing better than to drive a wedge between China and Russia and to cut off all Russian supplies from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. It is perhaps significant that the Japanese Manchuria Daily News, in a recent editorial on Japan's military efforts to close southern communications routes into free China, commented: "There remain the much-touted routes to Northwest China from Sinkiang and Outer Mongolia. But those supply lines may be closed by the impending negotiations with the Soviet Government. Wherever possible, it is best to close contraband routes by diplomatic procedure rather than by new military operations.

What, if anything, the Chinese National Government is doing or can do to offset this is not evident from here. There has been a good deal of sporadic talk about efforts by Chunking to draw closer to Moscow, but in every case it has been evident that Chunking wanted a one-sided bargain.

What Japan can do better is a problem. A military truce already has been achieved. Perhaps the matter must await further revelation of whither Russia is moving—but if, as the best available information seems still to indicate, Joseph Stalin is fundamentally isolationistic in his maneuvers there seems no good reason to think he will draw closer to a Japan definitely "on the make" and bound to conflict with his territories more or less. Simple prudence would seem to dictate continued help to China in some measure.

The positions of Britain and France in the Far East are being much debated and among foreigners in China the thesis is advanced frequently that both countries might be willing to let go a considerable part of their treaty rights and holdings in China for the sake of a little security and peace of mind on this front while they get on with the European fracas.

Chinese Opinion Shifts

Chinese look with anxiety upon such a possibility. The Chinese view on the formerly much-denounced "imperialism of the West" has undergone a complete reversal since Japan began to demonstrate how much more drastic Oriental imperialism can be.

Thousands of Chinese have a most vital interest, for example, in seeing the International Settlement and the French Concession at Shanghai preserved as they are, whereas a matter of months ago the Chinese pressure was all for foreign surrender of rights now affording an island of refuge in the occupied area.

If there were any real chance for a "deal" with Japan, however, the continuing attitude of the Japanese military would seem to spoil it by the inflexible grip which is maintained on everything possible in China whether of use to Japan or not. There seems no bargaining position because a bargain entails some giving, and no civilian Japanese can guarantee that he can persuade his military to yield anything.

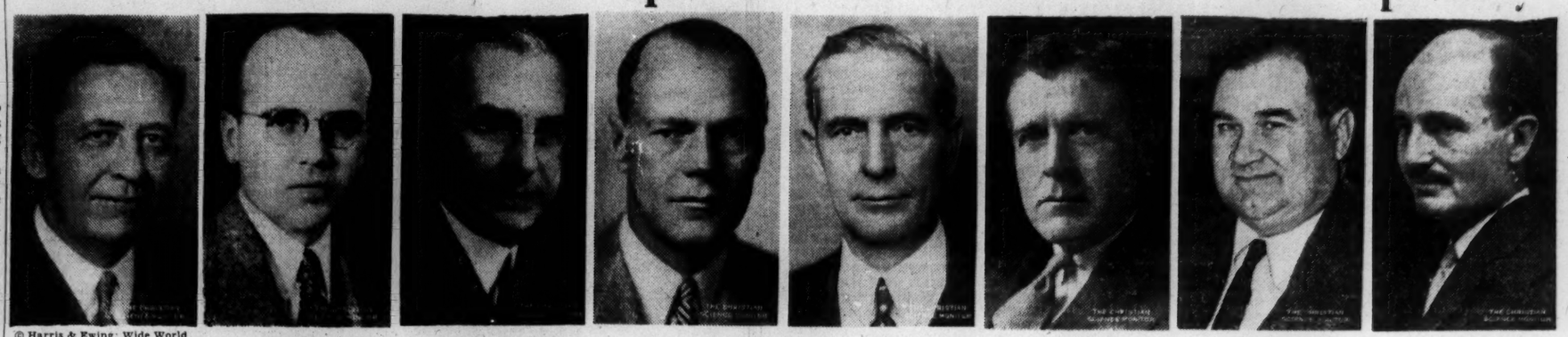
As to the United States, opinion there appears to have undergone a conspicuous hardening in favor of China and against Japan. This is one of the few clear features of the present international situation in the Far East and it unquestionably has a strong moral influence on most of the others with the possible exception of Soviet Russia.

The American attitude unquestionably stiffened the British stand at a crucial period late last summer; it may hold some measure of Occidental United Front against Japan, and for China, firm through the vicissitudes of European combat.

It seems to be generally felt now, even in Japan, that America intends to impose some measure of economic retaliation upon the Japanese, whatever other nations may do. The Japanese press is irritated, and would like to break out strongly on the subject, but higher authority can't quite make out a safe course of opposition to chart.

Obviously America need not concern itself over the Japanese market while Europe clamors for goods. What Japan wants on this front is not a fight, but a settlement, but here again there is stalemate through the obvious inability of civilian Japan to control the military.

President Names Them for Important Posts in Government and Diplomacy



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Alvin J. Wirtz — For Undersecretary of the Interior

Dr. Albert G. Black — For Governor of the Farm Credit Corporation

George S. Messersmith — For Ambassador to Cuba

James H. R. Cromwell — For Minister to Canada

Breckinridge Long — For Assistant Secretary of State

John Cudahy — For Ambassador to Belgium

Grover B. Hill — For Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

Francis Biddle — For Solicitor General

Two More British Ships Sink Raising Known Total to 293

By the Associated Press

Sinking of the 5,160-ton British steamer Cedrington Court and the 2,888-ton British steamer Towneley Jan. 7 off the southeast coast of England, raised the known shipping losses of all nations to at least 293 vessels wtih an aggregate tonnage of 1,041,055.

The Cedrington Court was reported to have sunk 10 minutes after an "explosion." The Towneley was reported mined. Crews of both vessels were saved.

At the same time the entire crew of 17 men of the 449-ton British trawler Kingston Cornelian were disclosed to have been lost Jan. 5 when she collided with the 8,920-ton French liner Chella in the Strait of Gibraltar.

The 8,317-ton British passenger liner City of Marseilles was towed into port Jan. 7 with one fatality and 13 injured crew members, after striking a mine off the East Scottish Coast and being badly holed amidships.

Reuters, British news agency, quoted the Tallinn radio Jan. 6 as saying that an unnamed Estonian steamer had been bombed and sunk by a "belligerent" warplane in the North Sea 25 miles off the Norwegian Coast.

The crew was said to have been machine-gunned while taking to the boats, and two men were reported wounded. All aboard were rescued by a Swedish steamer, according to the radio report.

German naval forces Jan. 6 apprehended 24 Poles reported bound for Britain when they halted a small Swedish passenger and freight vessel.

The vessel, the 735-ton Konung Oskar, was en route to Stockholm from Riga, Latvia. She was taken to a German port for further inspection.

What Nickel?

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—British contraband authorities at Gibraltar have released the American freighter Executive and "13,000 feet of nickel tubing" seized Dec. 21, the American Export Lines said Jan. 6.

Company officials in New York said they were somewhat mystified about the seizure of the nickel as the nearest thing they found in the ship's manifest to nickel tubing was a 14-pound parcel post package containing radio tubes.

[The Executive, which left New York Dec. 7 for Mediterranean ports, was held up at the British contraband control station at Gibraltar, where a prize court writ on Jan. 4 indicated that 13,000 feet of pure nickel tubing had been seized.]

Back in Port

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, Brazil, Jan. 8 (AP)—The master of the 6,062-ton German freighter Rio Grande changed his plans about daring the Allied blockade.

The ship returned to this port which she had left Jan. 6 with a full load of grain for Europe.

The Rio Grande had been docked with the load for several weeks. It was reported she was to have been escorted on her trans-Atlantic voyage by the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, which was scuttled at Montevideo Dec. 17.

Coincidently with the sailing of the Rio Grande, the 4,118-ton German freighter Bahia sailed from Bahia, Brazil, for an undisclosed destination. The Bahia had found refuge in the Brazilian port since early in the war.

Liner Battles Sub

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 8 (AP)—Passengers of the 14,172-ton British liner Highland Patriot told today of a two-hour battle with a German submarine shortly after the vessel left Las Palmas, Canary Islands, on its journey here.

They said the submarine fired two torpedoes, one of which passed close to the bow and the other just as close to the stern.

When the submarine appeared the liner's crew manned her guns, which British officials described as "defensive armament" consisting of one four-inch gun mounted aft and one anti-aircraft gun. The crew fired on the submarine, which then submerged and disappeared.

The Highland Patriot is a Royal Mail Lines vessel running regularly between Liverpool and Buenos Aires.

Reich Approaches Peacetime Basis In College Work

BERLIN (AP)—Germany's academic life returned to a footing approximating peacetime conditions on Jan. 8 when most of the universities which closed their doors at the start of the war reopened for a new term.

A few, including those in Berlin, Munich, and Vienna, resumed their activities last Sept. 11. More followed suit, and by October, 26 of Germany's higher schools of learning were functioning.

Those that delayed their opening because of the war will speed up their work, cutting vacations to a minimum, to make up for lost time.

Red Shadow Becomes Threat To American Labor Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 — The shadow of the Russian Bear is heavily athwart the American Labor Party today following the adoption by a five-to-one vote of the State Committee of a resolution scoring Soviet Russia for invading Finland and paying tribute to the Finns for their defense of their homeland. The action was followed by throwing the validity of the meeting into court, with Morris Watson, Chairman of the Progressive Committee to rebuild the American Labor Party, and Eugene P. Connolly, of the same Committee, announcing they would move to invalidate Saturday's meeting.

Communism has long been a bête noir of the American Labor Party, which, since its inception has been divided into two wings—right and left—with the conservative element in the lead, headed by Alex Rose, State Secretary, and Luigi Antonini, State Chairman. It was this majority which ousted the Communists from the Party last October and brought about the defeat of Michael Quill in his race for re-election to the City Council when Mr. Quill, who is not a Communist, refused to vote affirmatively for the red ouster.

New Fuel Is Added

New fuel was put under the pot when the State Committee met on the week end and Mr. Rose read the resolution censuring Russia and praising the Finns. Party members charged with being allied with the Communist groups did what they could to put a monkey wrench into the proceedings, chiefly through an injunction which I. Nathan Sidman, Rensselaer County Committee Chairman, sought before Justic Pierce W. Russell, of the State Supreme Court in Troy. Justice Russell, however, denied the injunction and the meeting convened with both sides ready for a battle royal.

The Party went on record in indorsement of the proposal now pending in Congress that the United States extend material aid to the Finnish people consistent with the neutrality policy to help Finland come out victorious "from the violent onslaught made upon them by Soviet Russia in defiance of every law of humanity and of the enlightened judgment of the peace-loving peoples of the world."

Mr. Watson and Mr. Connolly said their attempt to set aside the meeting at which this resolution was adopted will be taken before Justice Russell in Rensselaer County and that they would be prepared to prove that a quorum was not present at the week-end meeting here.

Mr. Rose denied this and characterized the Connolly-Watson announcement as "the rumblings of a desperate group anxious to serve the cause of Joseph Stalin in the United States."

Refugees Arrested

HAIFA, Palestine (AP) — Five hundred and twenty Jewish refugees seeking to enter Palestine without permits were arrested Jan. 7 within Palestine territorial waters aboard a schooner and brought to Haifa. They were from Germany and other parts of central Europe.

British Jobless Figures Higher Than in Peace

LONDON (AP) — Great Britain's unemployment problem has taken on a new aspect.

Latest announced total of unemployed was 1,402,588 on Nov. 13 —nearly 200,000 more than at the outbreak of the war. The total in November, however, was 28,050 fewer than in October.

Labor Minister Ernest Brown characterized the drop in unemployment from October to November as the "turning point has been reached." He said the change over from peace to wartime conditions in general industry and commerce had caused a considerable amount of employment that had hidden the increased employment in trades most directly connected with war production.

He estimated there were 2,500,000 more people in productive work today than in 1914 and said 800,000 more men were employed in armaments manufacture in Britain today than at the beginning of the World War.

But when the unemployment figures were issued the British press criticized what it called "this waste of manpower," and said there was a job for everyone in the war against Germany.

Labor experts admitted frankly they didn't exactly know how the present unemployment problem would develop. The stalemate of this war in which few shells have been fired, few rifles used and losses of airplanes and army mechanical equipment negligible has upset their calculations completely.

One authority said there might be only a few thousand unemployed in England when the Nation was working at its top wartime capacity; on the other hand, there might be 2,000,000 unemployed in a year if the war didn't "liven up."

"At the present rate of hostilities, a 'saturation' point in the armaments industry can be reached," he said. A time will come when there is nowhere to put the shells, guns, tanks, airplanes and equipment being made.

"Then production will have to be slowed down and workers will be put off."

Some of the unemployed men, women, boys and girls, were out of work before September, but many lost their jobs as a direct result of the war. Mostly it was the small factories, closed while they adapted their machines to make shells instead of peacetime goods, "luxury" traders and city offices that dropped their employees.

Tirol Citizens Vote 2 to 1 To Go to Germany

ROME, Jan. 8 (AP)—Complete returns of the recent poll of inhabitants of the Italian Tirol show that 82,542 persons in Bolzano, Trento, Udine, and Belluno Provinces voted to remain Italian citizens and 185,365 chose to go to Germany.

In Bolzano Province alone, 63,012 either chose to remain in Italy in preference to going to the Reich or failed to vote under a recent Italian-German accord to eliminate the possibility of a minority dispute.

Hoover Rallies Aid Drive As Needs of Finns Grow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Herbert Hoover today opened the second month of his campaign for aid for the Finnish people with word from his overseas appointee, F. Dorsey Stephens, that between 500,000 and 600,000 displaced civilians are in great need and the number is increasing steadily.

In a speech radiocast to upstate New York from Syracuse, Mr. Hoover said the American people could find aid for the Finns out of national reserves without neglecting the needy here.

"Americans must not become involved in these wars in Europe," he said, "but I vision the role of America in this war is to save life, to lighten the burden of suffering, build the peace. Out of our reserves we can and we must find aid for their destitute and we must lighten the despair of those who are defending their freedom from aggression."

Task of Relief

Mr. Hoover declared that American support meant assuring not merely clothing and shelter, but life, to Finnish women and children, who, "under ceaseless aerial attack, have been driven from the towns into the countryside in the midst of Arctic winter."

The Finnish Relief Fund completed organization of its State, local and occupational committees yesterday with the appointment of Frederick W. Gehle, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank, as Director of the Industrial Division; Major L. E. Thompson, President of Radio-Keith-Orpheum, as Chairman of the Motion Picture Division, and Vincent G. Hart, formerly with the Will Hays office, as Director.

Mr. Hoover appointed Dr. Alexander S. Lipsett, trade union counsellor and director of the labor chest of the American Federation of Labor, to direct fund raising in the country's 50,000 trade unions and William Hallam Tuck, Director of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation of the United States, to the committee in Finland.

Mr. Hoover announced receipt of a cablegram from John Troy, Chairman of the northwestern territory, Publisher of the Alaska Empire, saying $588 already had been raised there for the fund, whose drive had begun late.

Other Contributions

Other contributions were: Finnish Relief Committee of the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, $12,000; Detroit Committee, $5,000; Houston (Texas) Committee, $8,000, and the Cleveland H. Dodge Foundation, Inc., $500. Oswald D. Heck, Speaker of the Assembly, Chairman of a Relief Committee in the capitol at Albany, said he had raised $500 to date for the Finns.

Fund administrators announced today that many events, ranging from horse shows to concerts and rallies, will take place throughout the nation the first two weeks in February.

Following a concert in Detroit on Jan. 20, musical events will be held in Washington, D. C., Hempstead, L. I., and Cleveland and Akron, Ohio. Heimo Haitto, 14-year-old Finnish violinist, and 1939 winner of the British Council International Violin Competition, will leave Stockholm on Jan. 16 to play at some of the concerts here.

Four military airplanes with the lettering "United States Navy" thinly covered by a coat of gray paint, left the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation in Long Island City for Finland today, the first of 44 planes ordered by the Finnish Government. Officitls of the Navy Department here had agreed to set aside their order for 36 planes pending completion of the Finnish contract.

Algerians Resent Census

In Algeria great difficulties are experienced in carrying out the census, which is regarded as an unwarrantable intrusion on family privacy and a threat to paternal authority, says a study issued by the Columbia University Press.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Essex

Colchester: Moot Hall, 3 p. m., Feb. 4.

Gloucestershire

Bristol (Second Church): Colston Hall, 7 p. m., Feb. 6.

Northumberland

Newcastle-on-Tyne (Second Church): City Hall, Northumberland Road, 7:30 p. m., Feb. 9.

Surrey

Croydon: North End Hall, Crown Hill, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.

Yorkshire

Middlesbrough: Palladium Picture House, 3 p. m., Feb. 4.

Ireland

Antrim

Belfast: Church Edifice, University Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 21.

United States

Alabama

Selma: The Dallas County Court House Auditorium, Alabama Avenue and Lauderdale Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

California

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.

Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.

Los Angeles (auspices Society, Colored): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 14.

North Hollywood (Twenty-first Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 11145 Morrison Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Oakland (First Church): The Scottish Rite Temple, 1547 Oak Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.

Richmond: Roosevelt Junior High School Auditorium, Ninth Street and Bissell Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 14.

Tujunga (Thirty-fourth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 10210 Commerce Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

Florida

Fort Lauderdale: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.

Key West: Key West High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, Third Street North and Fifth Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Illinois

Aurora: Church Edifice, Main and Fourth Streets, 8 p. m., January 20.

Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Auditorium, Michigan Avenue at East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., January 16.

Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., January 19.

Edwardsville: Edwardsville High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., January 14.

Evanston (Second Church): Haven School Auditorium, 8 p. m., January 15.

Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1003 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., January 16.

Indiana

Gary: Seaman Hall, 569 Washington Street, 3 p. m., January 14.

Kentucky

Covington: Church Edifice, 530 Scott Boulevard, 3:15 p. m., January 14.

Louisville (First Church): Church Edifice, Third Street and Ormsby Avenue, 8:15 p. m., January 16.

Louisiana

New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, St. Charles Avenue and Clio Street, 8 p. m., January 15.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): The Lyric, 3:30 p. m., January 14.

Michigan

Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School, 8 p. m., January 16.

Mississippi

Biloxi: Community House, East Beach, between Elmer and Nixon Streets, 3 p. m., January 14.

Missouri

Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fortieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., January 18.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p. m., January 18.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 3 p. m., January 14. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.

New York (Ninth Church): American Woman's Club, 361 West Fifty-seventh Street, 12 m., January 18.

Ohio

Cincinnati (Second Church): Church Edifice, Clifton and Probasco Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 19.

Cleveland (Third Church): Church Edifice, West Twenty-fifth Street and Mapledale Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.

Cleveland (auspices Churches, Greater Cleveland): Public Music Hall, East Sixth Street and Lakeside Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 17.

Columbus (First Church): Memorial Hall, East Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 15.

Toledo (Second Church): Civic Auditorium, 237 Erie Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Urbana: Lyric Theater, 110 South Main Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 14.

Oklahoma

Tulsa (Second Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 19.

Oregon

Portland (Fourth Church): Paramount Theater, 1037 S. W. Broadway, 12 m., Jan. 15.

Texas

Dallas (Second Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 19.

Houston (First Church): San Jacinto High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.

Port Arthur: Masonic Temple, 1901 Lake Shore Drive, 8 p. m., January 16.

Virginia

Hampton: Auditorium, George Wythe School, Kecoughtan Road and Claremont Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.

Washington

Seattle (joint lecture): Seattle Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue North and Mercer Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Tacoma (auspices First Church, Lake Stellacoom, and Churches, Tacoma): Jason Lee Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.

Yakima: Capitol Theater, 19 South Third Street, 8 p. m., Jan 18.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920 kc. Jan. 21. Feb. 4, 18, March 3, 17.
10:45 a. m., WRUL, (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc. (25.4m.). 15.13mc. (19.8m.), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Feb 4 March 3.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc. (49.6m.) 11.73mc., (25.6m.), Chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Feb. 4, March 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc. on Feb. 4. March 3.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WMCA, 570kc. on Jan. 21

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc., on Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 11, 25 March 10, 24.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc. on Feb. 4. March 3.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc. on Jan. 28.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc. on Jan. 21, Feb. 4, 18, March 3, 17.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc. on Jan. 21, Feb. 4, 18, March 3, 17.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc. on Feb. 4, March 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc. on Jan. 21, Feb. 4, 18, March 3, 17.

Canada

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc on Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 11, 25, March 10, 24.

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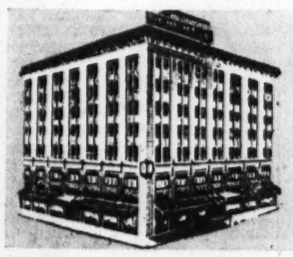
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New Axis: Russia Replaces Italy; Neutral Scandinavia Threatened

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 8—While the political trend here still is toward closer collaboration with Russia and the German press keeps up its attacks on Sweden and Norway for their willingness to aid Finland, observers note a growing reluctance on the part of the Reich to take steps which would force all Scandinavia into the theater of war and thereby produce a second front for Germany.

It is significant that after more than a week's deliberation no decisions, so far as is known, have yet been reached in the matter of granting the technical military assistance which was reliably understood to have been requested by the Kremlin. Moreover, the press and publicity attacks on the Scandinavian neutrals lack the vigor which would precede a serious ultimatum.

Germany is going through the gestures of supporting Russia by protesting Swedish and Norwegian aid to Finland, but they scarcely seem to be the gestures of a government which has any serious intention of taking action on its own initiative which would bring Sweden and Norway into the war.

Germany Hesitates

Energetic trade negotiations continue with Russia, but it is obvious that Germany is hesitating to extend its war commitments to a new field of military operations by siding openly with Russia against Finland. Meanwhile, press attacks show evidence of both uneasiness and resentment over indications from the other side of the Western Front that Britain and France might take the initiative toward forcing a new theater of the war.

Russia has become indispensable to Germany's war effort—a fact frankly recognized in the highest official quarters here. The prise is mounting steadily higher, yet it must be paid. The task of German diplomacy is to keep the price to a minimum which means avoiding, if possible, extension of the war to Scandinavia; but the minimum price, whatever it is, almost certainly will be paid.

One evidence of this resignation to the necessity of paying Russia's price is the silence of the press regarding the departure last week of the Italian Ambassador from Moscow. The incident shows the tendency in Rome to drift farther from Berlin as Berlin moves closer to Moscow.

Naturally Berlin regrets the departure of its old Axis partner, but if it becomes a choice between Moscow and Rome, the decision is obvious. Even if Italy could supply the major portion of Germany's economic war needs—which it can't—the two railroads crossing the German-Italian frontier could not transport them.

Italy as an ally would be worth to Germany only what its armies, fleets, and airplanes could do in fighting. It would be a heavy economic drain and could provide almost nothing necessary to maintaining either food or metal stocks up to wartime needs. The result is that the phrase "Rome-Berlin Axis" has disappeared from the press and public places as completely as it has in Italy. Even Russian music has supplanted Italian in musical radio programs.

Germany, in other words, is accepting frankly the fact that if the loss of Italian alliance is the price for Rusia's supplies, the price must be paid and, therefore, Germany is averting its face from Rome and is concentrating on all phases of the negotiations with Russia.

However, the basic opportunism of Italian foreign policy by no means precludes the possibility that Italy might revert to the former German orientation should a startling German military success make such action seem profitable. But at present current trend is for Rome to back away from Berlin as Berlin moves toward Moscow.

Germany's Problem

Germany's real problem at the moment is how to make its Russian orientation productive in supplies without opening a new fighting front. Perhaps a formula is devisable whereby the German technical staff will step up the efficiency of Russian production and transport without a simultaneous formal adherence to the Russian war on Finland. That is Germany's most desirable middle course.

The real question is whether the Allies will permit Germany to obtain the rewards of war without its maximum penalties.

No doubt official quarters here are confident of the ability of the German Army to hold the Western Front and to conquer all Scandinavia should that region become involved. But conquering Scandinavia might only increase Germany's difficulties in long range. It would add two more countries to the list of hostile civil populations which must be kept under rigid military control to avoid uprisings and in the process of conquering them it is probable that maximum damage would be done to the Swedish ore mines vitally important to Germany.

Germany, therefore, is expected to lean as far away from an extension of its war into Scandinavia as it is possible to do without jeopardizing its supply lines into Russia. But the Russian supply lines, regardless of present stagnation on them, are a fundamental necessity for which all inevitable sacrifices must and undoubtedly will be paid.

Reich Blocks Planes To Finns From Italy

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Jan. 8

Authorized Nazi sources said today that Germany had refused to permit Italian planes destined for Finland to pass through the Reich.

These sources said no nation under international law was obliged to accept war material as transit goods. Each such case must be decided on its merits, they held.

By the Associated Press

Scandinavian newspapers today declared that Sweden and Norway would reject "with arms," if necessary, any attempt by a great power to use their territory as a springboard for an attack against another.

This assertion was made to refute German press declarations that the Allies were using the pretext of aid to Finland as an excuse to gain a foothold for an attack on Germany.

Berlin newspapers also warned the two countries against providing transport facilities for Allied war materials destined for Finland.

The Norwegian newspaper Aftenposten commented: "It is obvious that Sweden and Norway by no means intend to hand over bases to foreign troops. Any attempts in this direction would be repulsed—if necessary with arms."

The Swedish viewpoint was that Sweden's desire to help Finland necessitates the strictest neutrality in the European war. If dragged into the continental conflict, Sweden would have to concentrate all its energy on its own defenses.

War Not Begun

In discussing the growing apprehension in Scandinavian countries over the confused Finnish-Russian and European war situations, the newspaper Politiken, which often expresses the views of the Danish Foreign Minister, Dr. Peter Munch, said the prevailing nervousness was because the continental war has not really begun, and because the atmosphere is electric with speculations and rumors.

Politiken said speculation concerning "just how and where" the war "really will begin" was understandable, but "not without peril for innocent bystanders who, one after another, are being dragged into the center of the stage and spotlighted from all sides."

The only way a western power might obtain Scandinavian bases for military operations, the newspaper declared, is by resorting to "violence." Such violence, the Politiken said, is not likely to be used by those whose declared aim is to end violence and threats of violence.

The newspaper added also: "There are no reasonable grounds for believing Germany wants to drag Scandinavia into the war."

Nevertheless, the apprehension aroused in Scandinavian countries by the outbreak of the Russian-Finnish war has increased rather than diminished as a result of Finland's demonstration in holding the Red Army at bay.

Pressure Increases

Finland's so far successful fight has increased pressure for outside help for it, and the northern counties are athwart the main lines of communication for such help from the West.

As a result, the hostile attitude of the German press toward neutrals for participation in League of Nations efforts to help Finland has augmented the anxiety.

Meanwhile, Finnish forces during the last few days routed the Forty-fourth Russian Division, near Suomussalmi, a special Army communiqué from Helsingfors reported.

It was in the northern part of the Suomussalmi region, at the narrow "waistline" of Central Finland, that the Finns, a week ago, reported the virtual destruction of the invaders 163rd Division. In the new victory, the communiqué said large quantities of arms and material, including 43 tanks, were captured.

Heavy Fighting

Heavy fighting had been reported in the Suomussalmi sector for days, but the communiqué was the first mention made of Russia's Forty-fourth Division.

Neutral military experts have estimated there are from 15,000 to 17,000 men in a Russian division.

The communiqué said: "The main object of fighting in the south part of the Suomussalmi sector in the direction of Raate during the last few days has been the defeat of the Forty-fourth enemy Division. This object has been achieved. The enemy forces in the main were destroyed.

At the moment, the Soviet Russian campaign against Finland is reported to be stalled on all fronts.

The severest January cold in years—temperatures ranging 15 to 40 degrees below zero Fahrenheit—has combined with stubborn Finnish defense and counterattacks to halt the Red invasion, with 5,000 square miles, one forty-eighth of Finland, in Russian hands after 40 days of fighting.

The Russian Command, emulating ski patrol tactics which the outnumbered Finns have used with success, was said by the Finnish High Command to have lost the outstanding engagement in the guerrilla fighting that persisted over the weekend.

The High Command communiqué reviewing operations on Jan. 6 said that in the Salla sector of the central Eastern Front "an attempt by an enemy ski detachment to outflank our troops was defeated.

Art Amidst the Sandbags

© Fox

'Sending-In Day' at Royal Academy

British Artists Rally to Colors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Artists here are being called to the colors—just dull grays and browns in some cases where their work is to be the camouflaging of buildings, but brighter hues where they are to decorate barracks and Army huts, design articles for the export trade, and copy examples of architecture and pictures which might be damaged in air raids.

The bugle call to service on the Home Front has been sounded by the Institute of Art and Design, through whose work-promotion schemes it is hoped soon to reabsorb many of the 10,000 jobless artists in this country.

The Institute, while not proposing to offer direct employment, in co-operation with the Ministry of Labor and various influential bodies, seeks to enlist artists in the service of Government departments, of industry and municipal and public bodies.

Another scheme which is sending London artists under canvas is the United Artists Exhibition to be held from January to March at the Royal Academy. Sending-in day here recently saw many of them carrying their pictures along Piccadilly to Burlington House. This is an exhibition for professional artists only, and it is expected that many well-known painters who have not submitted work before will be represented.

These schemes are to remedy a state of affairs since war broke out in which pavement artists have in some cases been able to earn more than portrait painters.

Air Raids Add to Hazards Of Rail Travel in Finland

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 8—A train journey through Finland today is an unforgettable experience. Passenger trains are few and slow. Adhering to no particular schedule, they move on as best they can and travel mostly at night. The journey from Sortavala on Lake Ladoga to Helsingfors which normally requires 10 hours, took us 30 hours.

The complete railway line across Southern Finland was built at an average distance of 20 miles from the coast, out of reach of shelling from the sea. However, it is not protected from aerial bombardment, and now the Russians daily try to destroy the line with tons of bombs.

Knowing from experience that trains are unarmed, Soviet aviators — who keep at respectable heights when there are anti-aircraft batteries in the neighborhood—shoot down in power dives when they spot a passenger train and spare neither bombs nor machine gun bullets.

An Air Raid Alarm

Our first air alarm occurred a few stations out of Sortavala. The locomotive whistle blew three piercing blasts and we lurched to a sudden halt. Our third class carriage was crowded with soldiers and refugees. Hurriedly, but with no signs of panic, they gathered up their bundles and jumped to the deep snow. A bright half moon and a cloudless sky threw objects into black relief against the gleaming whiteness around us.

Even at 20 degrees below zero the adjacent forest seemed snug and friendly as we heard the crescendo hum of airplane motors. From the shelter of the trees we kept our eyes glued on the slice of moon waiting for dark shapes to flit across its face.

But we saw nothing. The planes were invisible and passed on without seeing us. The train was in the shadow of the forest. The Russians described a wide curve and wheeled northwards, the noise of their motors fading away in the distance. Back in the cars we rolled ourselves in blankets and laid down on the wooden benches with our bundles under our heads.

Changing Trains

Three times in the night we had to change trains. There is something weird about those railway stations plunged in stygian darkness, scarcely relieved at wide intervals by feeble glows of blue lamps—just enough light to keep from bumping head on into piles of freight or stumbling out onto the track in the way of an oncoming train.

Inside the station refugee families doze on their bundles or converse in quiet and unhurried tones. Hot drinks and rolls were served at long tables by those patriotic women of wartime Finland for whom no task is too menial, no heroism too great for the sake of their country.

A strange, undemonstrative people are the Finns. Among the mingled crowd of refugees and soldiers, many of them wounded, one sees neither smiles nor tears. Not even the babies in arms seem to fret or cry. It was very different in Spain where every situation called for laughter and tears.

American Volunteers

At one wayside halt between trains we encountered 17 American Finnish volunteers—part of the first contingent of 58 who left New York on a Swedish liner on Dec. 9. They were a husky looking lot ranging in ages between 18 and 30 and from many walks of life—miners, sailors, gardeners, and ski champions. Most had families or relatives in Finland whom they had not had time to look up, since they were in too much of a hurry to get into action. They had not smelled powder at the time but had full gear and equipment beginning with fur caps and ending in brand new Lapp hipboots.

At 9:30 in the morning—the day was clear—the journey towards Helsingfors was interrupted at Kouvola by an air alarm which continued until dusk. Three times during the day we saw bombers low overhead. They did not, however, drop any bombs in our neighborhood.

Rufus C. Dawes

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Rufus C. Dawes, President of Chicago's Century of Progress Exposition and brother of the former Vice-President, Charles G. Dawes, who passed on today was known as an able business executive, especially in the promotion and management of public utility enterprises.

He proved his directing ability especially as President of Chicago's world fair. It was a source of great pride to him that he piloted this two-year venture to a profit to make it, he said, the first world's fair that did not end "in the red."

Turks Await Italy's Aid in Balkans

By Harold G. Laycock
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 8—Emerging from preoccupation with the consequences of the recent earthquake, Turkey is closely watching the Ciano-Csaky conversations at Venice.

For it is vitally important to Turkey to perceive whether the talks between the Italian and Hungarian Foreign Minister will smooth out Hungaro-Rumanian differences and thus become an effective deterrent to Soviet expansion toward the Balkans.

Turkey has been making its own contribution toward keeping the Soviets out of the Balkans by prolonged and strenuous efforts to draw Bulgaria away from Russia.

Great satisfaction is expressed here that Bulgaria has invited the Secretary General of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Numan Menemencoglu, to stop over at Sofia. He has been returning from an economic mission to London and Paris. Turkish official quarters now are busy preparing the agenda for the Sofia discussions.

It is hoped that the Turkish-Bulgarian tension, which has been somewhat intensified since the recent Bulgarian elections, can be moderated.

Division in Bulgarian Aims

The forces to which a counterweight is needed are three-fold. The younger generation in Bulgaria is strongly pro-Communist. The older generation is inspired by pan-Slav ideals. And the population as a whole believes that the restoration to Bulgaria of Dobrudja—the controversial Black Sea area which Bulgaria lost to Rumania through the Second Balkan and World Wars—can be achieved only with the help of Moscow.

Turkey's hope is that Bulgaria may be persuaded to reduce its demands to a minimum, and that Rumania may be brought to see the value of some concessions.

This, it is felt here, can be stimulated through the assistance of Italy.

For if Italy could persuade Rumania that Hungary's claim to revision of the Transylvania frontier had been postponed for the present, it might then be possible to convince Rumania to listen to a conservative Bulgarian claim.

"One diplomatic war at a time" might be possible to Premier George Kiossievanoff of Bulgaria—but to consider Dobrudja while the Hungarian claim to Transylvania is still actively outstanding has so far proved too much.

Effect of Earthquake Weighed

A possible danger is that Bulgaria may be relying upon a program according to which Russia would seize Bessarabia and Dobrudja from Rumania preparatory to Russo-Bulgar forces descending on the Dardanelles and the Aegean Sea.

But in Turkish eyes this possibility, even if remote, improves considerably the chances of Italian-Turkish co-operation for establishment of the much delayed bloc. This might be especially true if Mr. Menemencoglus' Sofia conversations should succeed in drawing Bulgaria away from Russia.

Meanwhile, however, it is natural that in political circles here there is much discussion regarding the possible effects of the recent earthquake upon Turkey's diplomatic position. For such a catastrophe must weaken considerably the country's economic strength when this should be concentrated entirely upon the task of making Turkey's influence felt throughout the Balkans and the Near East.

Time for Reconstruction

Simultaneously, however, the diversion of the Soviets in Finland and the increasing strength of the western democracies, it is felt here, will give this country the necessary time in which to carry through the necessary reconstruction.

A personal visit to the earthquake zone reveals notable official and private efforts to help the victims. Thus, for example, a waiter on a train in these Kurdish regions was contacting a local organization in an endeavor to adopt two or three orphan children though he had five of his own, and departing hospital trains are continually boarded by the donors of small gifts anxious to render all possible help. It has been officially decided to evacuate and abandon the whole region round Erzincan which four serious earthquakes have razed to the ground since 1784.

The official count of fatalities in Turkey's earthquakes has been placed at 30,000 and 1,500 from floods.

Unofficial sources had placed the toll from tremors over a wide section of the country at a higher figure. Quakes have been felt daily since the first temblor Dec. 27 in the Erzincan region of Anatolia.

Italy Found Leading Hungary From Demands on Rumania

ROME, Jan. 8 (AP)—In the interest of a "status quo" in the Balkans for the duration of the European war, Italy appeared today to be dissuading Hungary from pressing territorial claims on Rumania.

After two days of conferences in Venice with Hungary's Foreign Minister Count Stefan Csaky, Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano flew back to Rome to report to Premier Benito Mussolini.

Count Csaky cut short an intended ten-day vacation and arranged to leave for Budapest. Autoritative Italians said Count Csaky had received Italian advice on how to keep the Balkans quiet as a safeguard against any Soviet Russian moves in Southeastern Europe.

Before lunch today, Count Csaky flew Count Ciano's private plane over the Venetian region on a sightseeing trip. Both Count Ciano and County Csaky are pilots.

It was believed Cout Csaky was asked not to press Hungary's claims on Rumania for the return of Transylvania, lost in the breakun of Austria-Hungary after the World War.

"Identity of View"

A communiqué issued after the Ciano-Csaky talks said:

"Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ciano and Hungarian Foreign Minister Csaky had occasion at their meeting in Venice for exchange of ideas on the general European situation and have been able once more to establish the fact that foundations, on which are based the friendship and close collaboration of the two countries, are firm and secure and that perfect identity of views exists between the two governments."

A statement by Count Ciano that the Hungarian Foreign Minister displayed "realistic European judgment on various problems and not a sense of national selfishness" was interpreted as meaning Hungary would continue to help Italy's policy of avoiding friction in the Balkans which might start war there.

No reason was given for the sudden termination of the foreign ministers' conference in Venice. Count Ciano was expected to report immediately the results of the talks.

Fascist sources said the danger of possible Russian invasion of the Balkans, similar to its moves into Poland and Finland, had made Hungary's friendly co-operation with neighboring countries advisable for self-protection.

Italians have declared their intention of blocking any possible Soviet move.

Know How to Reply

Fascism's most authoritative editor, Virginio Gayda, intimated as much when he wrote in his newspaper Il Giornale d'Italia: "If Communism attempts to advance toward the zones of vital interest in Europe, Italy and Fascism will know how to reply in the manner required."

But some foreign observers believed Italy may may have conditioned any promise of defense for other countries on the assurance of general amity in the Balkans.

Fascist commentators suggested that Hungary give Rumania time to modify its uncompromising stand against a revision of the Rumanian frontier in Hungary's favor.

The correspondent of the Turin newspaper Stampa said:

"It should not be forgotten particularly that Russia is at the Carpathians which today have become the bulwark of Western civilization. . . . The Russian colossus, even with feet of clay, should be considered at Budapest as at Bucharest and at Sofia as at Belgrade in all its destructive aspects. The danger of this nearness, which is a common danger, must today be the reason for wide and deeper collaboration among the four capitals even if for the moment some aspiration must remain unsatisfied because of the force of circumstances."

Germany Extends Jewish Isolation

BERLIN (AP)—Landlords have the right to dispossess any tenant who regularly receives Jewish friends in his home, according to a verdict by a local District Court.

Publication of the verdict in the press Jan. 6 indicates it may serve as a precedent in other parts of Germany. The court held no German should have social relations with Jews.

The Jews of Frankfurt were directed to stay off the streets during the coinbox collection of winter relief funds and during all future collections.

They also were instructed to stay in their own homes after 10 p. m. Previously, they had to remain off the streets after that hour, but could visit friends.

The Warschauer (Warsaw) Zeitung in editions reaching here, said no Jews within former Polish territory occupied by Germany could move outside his present community without a special permit, and that Jews must not be on the streets between 11 p. m. and 5 a. m.

At Krakow, formerly Poland, more than 200 jews have been ordered to remove snow from the city's main streets.

Thomas Berates Soviet For Finland Invasion

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP) — Josef Stalin is "guilty of a despicable and abominable aggression more to be cursed than any action in history," Norman Thomas, three times a Socialist candidate for President, said Jan. 7.

Shouting to be heard above boos and applause during a speech, Mr. Thomas characterized the Soviet invasion of Finland as a "perversion of every decent thing in Socialism." Its action, he added, "makes hypocrites and liars of all Communists who bleated of Russia's peaceful policy."

Wary of Red Navy

CONSTANTA, Rumania, Jan. 8 (AP)—Rumania's Navy today ordered the Rumanian liner Bessarabia to put back to port in Istanbul "because of Russian fleet maneuvers" in the Black Sea.

The liner had been headed for Constanta, Rumania's principal port. All merchant shipping was ordered to remain in Constanta, though the extent of Russian maneuvers was not learned.

Rumanian naval authorities said it was unusual for the Soviet fleet to maneuver in the area close to the passage from the Black Sea through the Turkish-controlled Dardanelles to the Mediterranean.

[The most recent previous report of Russian sea maneuvers was Dec. 18 when the Navy newspaper Red Fleet said war games had been concluded in the Black Sea, shortly after Turkey and Russia failed to reach an agreement and Turkey signed a pact with Britain and France.]

Second Graf Spee Object of Funds

BERLIN (AP)—Public funds are being raised for the construction of a new warship Admiral Graf Spee, it became known Jan. 8.

The original Admiral Graf Spee, one of the three 10,000-ton pocket battleships built by Germany to meet naval restrictions after the World War, was destroyed in Montevideo Harbor Dec. 17 after a battle with British fighting craft.

Public contributions and receipts from concerts and entertainments are being used to raise funds for the new ship.

First contributions were understood to have come from Germans living abroad soon after the Admiral Graf Spee was blown up.

Irish Sweepstakes To Close for War

DUBLIN (AP)—The Irish hospitals' sweepstakes will close for the duration of the European war after the scheduled Jan. 16 drawing it was learned Jan. 8.

Foreign exchange restrictions of numerous countries were said to have reduced support for the lottery below a profitable level.

The sweepstakes' gross take since inauguration in 1930 has been more than $350,000,000.

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Boston Theaters Take Week Off—Marian Anderson—Flute Players

'Two for Show,' Miss Hayes, And New Rice Play Coming

For the first time this season, every legitimate theater in town will be dark this week. After the rush of bookings during the autumn and early part of the winter, the let-down is disappointing. But it is not unprecedented. Last winter, for instance, there was a week early in December when the Federal theater at the Copley had the only stage attraction in town, and a similar condition prevailed during the first week in February.

The first play in sight now is Elmer Rice's "Two on an Island," which the Playwrights' Company will bring to the Wilbur a week from today for a single week's engagement. A cast of 50 is promised for the production, headed by Luther Adler, Betty Field, and John Craven. The play is divided into 11 scenes with 10 settings, designed by Jo Mielziner. Mr. Rice has directed the production.

The booking, previously announced, bringing Helen Hayes and "Ladies and Gentlemen" to the Colonial on Jan. 22, still holds. The play, by Charles MacArthur and Ben Hecht, is an adaptation from a piece by L. Bush-Fekete. It has been produced by Gilbert Miller, and opened in New York on Oct. 17. The play is scheduled to end its Manhattan engagement Saturday night.

* * *

'Two for the Show'

On the same evening, "Two for the Show" is expected to arrive for a single week at the Shubert in preparation for New York. The show is a musical revue with dialogue and lyrics by Nancy Hamilton, who had a hand in the predecessor of this show, "One for the Money," which was seen last season in New York but not in Boston.

The cast of "Two for the Show" will include Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Betty Hutton, Brenda Forbes, Keenan Wynn, Robert Smith, Nadine Gae, Eunice Healy, Tommy Wonder, Alfred Drake, Frances Comstock, William Archibald, Richard Smart, Kathryn Kimber, Willard Gary, and Tina McDonnell. The music is by Morgan Lewis. John Murray Anderson is in charge of the production. Robert Alton is directing the dances, and Raoul Pene du Bois has designed the settings and costumes.

"Young Man with a Horn," which had been announced for Jan. 29 at the Shubert, now seems to have been postponed for a week, making Feb. 5 the date of its expected arrival. Burgess Meredith heads the cast. The play is a dramatization of a novel by Dorothy Baker about a jazz trumpeter. Charles MacArthur is directing. The engagement may be at either the Shubert or Plymouth.

* * *

Miss Skinner Feb. 19

Cornelia Otis Skinner apparently has dropped any notion she may have had of engaging in a revival of "The Beaux' Stratagem," for the information in Boston now is that she will come to the Wilbur on Feb. 19 with her monodramas. She had previously been mentioned for the Colonial.

Among the possibilities for the future, though no date or place has been set, is "Farm of Three Echoes" with Ethel Barrymore in the cast. It closed in New York Saturday night. Nothing definite has been heard here recently about the time or theater for the Rodgers-Hart-Hurlbut musical which Dwight Deere Wiman is planning for later in the winter.

In May, to look much further ahead, Boston may expect to see the première of the musical show, "On the Line," which will bring Al Jolson back to the stage.

* * *

Departing Plays

Of the four plays which completed their Boston engagements Saturday night, "John Henry" is proceeding to New York, where it is announced to open Wednesday evening; "Mamba's Daughters" with Ethel Waters, is continuing its current tour with Philadelphia as the next stop; "Tonight We Dance" with Ruth Chatterton, and "Tobacco Road," with the company which has been at the Plymouth, are closing.

Ben Pinchot

Betty Field and Earl McDonald

In "Two on an Island," Elmer Rice's play which the Playwrights' Company will bring to the Wilbur Theater on Jan. 15.

Vast Audience Acclaims Singer at Symphony Hall

Sunday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Marian Anderson sang the following program of Lieder and arias: Handel, "Piangero mia sorte ria" from "Julius Caesar," Siciliana, "Sento la gioja," from "Armadiji"; Schubert, "Auf der Donau," "Die Röse," "Meeresstille," "Die Männer sind méchant," and "In der Ferne"; Bizet, Recitative and Aria from "Carmen"; Price, "Songs to the Dark Virgin"; Vehanen, Cantilena and "A Fairy Tale"; Negro Spirituals, "City Called Heaven," "O! Peter go ring dem bells," "Sometimes I feel like a motherless child," and "Honor, Honor." Miss Anderson was accompanied by Kosti Vehanen.

When an artist of the caliber of Marian Anderson visits Symphony Hall, there is little the reviewer may say of her which has not already been said. First on the record, perhaps, should be a word concerning the audience, which filled every seat and ranged itself as standees along the side walls.

* * *

As for the singer, one may give her perhaps the highest praise by writing that she was in top form. Few singers feel such security in breath control and vocal technique that they open a program with a Handel group such as that chosen by Miss Anderson yesterday afternoon. The aria from "Julius Caesar" has proved a test for more than one competent singer; Miss Anderson met all the requirements with alert recognition of both text and melodic line. The Siciliana is not one of Handel's most successful weddings of text to music, and Miss Anderson might with profit have given it a more lightly underscored performance, although one could not in reason quarrel with the quality of her tone. The final number of the group was offered with verve, and rose to a well-constructed climax.

Seemingly Miss Anderson was completely at one with Schubert. Seldom has this composer found a more sympathetic exponent. "Auf der Donau" was given with a dramatic intensity which again emphasized the beauty of this song, but of the entire group, the real thrill came in "Meeresstille." Not within easy memory has this song been projected with the cogency of Miss Anderson's performance.

* * *

Commendably, Miss Anderson seems to find it more and more possible to convey lightness and archness when these qualities are demanded. In Schubert's amusing "Die Männer sind méchant" she gave her listeners some moments of good fun, and in Vehanen's "A Fairy Tale" also gave ample evidence of a subtle humor. Never before has this reviewer heard quite such tones—perhaps one should write "noises"—as those produced by Miss Anderson during the episode when "they" chased the rabbit into the swamp. A roar of applause greeted the song. The singer wisely chose not to give an encore.

Prolonged applause also greeted her performance of "Songs to the Dark Virgin," another performance which probably challenged every singer in Miss Anderson's audience.

Following some superb performances of the spirituals, there were numberless encores. G. M. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Jooss Ballet Group

The dancers will be seen at the Shubert Theater on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13.

Flute Players' Club

At its ninety-ninth concert, given yesterday afternoon at the Vendome, the Boston Flute Players' Club presented as assisting artists the Gordon String Quartet, who, at very short notice, had taken the place of the suddenly unavailable Primrose Quartet. Only one modification in the program resulted; the Gordons substituted a Boccherini quartet (in A major) for the Mozart (K.575, in D) that had been expected, but played the same Beethoven quartet (Op. 59, No. 3, in C major) that the Primrose group had promised.

There could not have been less evidence of hasty substitution than in yesterday's magnificent playing by the club's guests. Indeed it seemed to this reporter that he had never heard them play so well before as under the gilded fasces of the Vendome's Empire Room. The superficial but undeniable charm of the Boccherini quartet was caught with a delicately flawless finish of tone and cleanly chiseled elegance of phrase, together with a zest that added piquancy and even moments of vitality to what too often is merely polished surface.

Later, these players were to meet as consummately the far greater demands on thought and feeling and architectonic planning imposed by the great C major Quartet of Beethoven. Here too, through a far greater variety of quickly changing and often momentary moods, was the same living ensemble that is both unanimity and agreed disagreement. Style, pace, accent, and color were appropriately chosen and varied. From the warmly sustained and slowly unfolding chords that constitute the introduction to the bright, clear C major extraversion of the first movement, through the exquisite, gravely pacing andante and the incalculable digressions of the minuet, to the extraordinarily impelling and energetic onrush of the final fugal allegro, the Gordons' performance was intelligently conceived, carried out with virtuosity and sensitiveness, and of rare clarity of texture. They were applauded with extreme cordiality.

Between these two works for string quartet came two compositions for woodwind instruments, by composers so far separated as Walter Piston and Giacomo Rossini. Mr. Piston's Three Pieces for flute, clarinet, and bassoon (performed by Messrs. Laurent, Polatschek, and Allard) are as lively and as ingeniously contrived as is most of this composer's work. Indeterminate in tonality, their melodic material is full of character and well differentiated in mood, linear shape, and rhythm, and interestingly disposed among the participating instruments. This compact and epigrammatic music was far above the self-conscious gaminerie of many modern writings for small woodwind groups. Often original in form and serious (if not too heavily so) in intention, Mr. Piston's music interested its listeners mightily and earned applause for its composer, who was present.

A pleasantly naive throwback to the taste of an earlier generation of concertgoers was Rossini's Andante and Allegretto con Variazioni for flute, clarinet, bassoon, and horn (in which Willem Valkenier added himself to the participants in Mr. Piston's pieces). The Andante was in essence an old-fashioned operatic cavatina, the Allegretto and its variations gave to each of the virtuosi concerned a chance to display his coloratura prowess; nor was one of them found wanting. The work ended in a gorgeous "Barber of Seville" finale, to the delight of all present. S. S.

Films in Prospect

First-run films opening or continuing in Boston this week include the following:

"Harvest," French film, opening today at the Fine Arts.

"The Hunchback of Notre Dame," beginning a third week at the Keith Memorial.

"Ninotchka" (Greta Garbo) opening Thursday at the Metropolitan. "The Secret of Dr. Kildare" (Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore) will be the companion film.

"Gone With the Wind," beginning a fourth week Thursday at the State and Orpheum.

"Everything Happens at Night" (Sonja Henie, Ray Milland), beginning Thursday at the Paramount and Fenway. The second feature will be "Emergency Squad" (Louise Campbell).

Ormandy's Program

The Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor, will play the following program Saturday night in Symphony Hall: Purcell, "Dido and Eneas;" Mozart, E flat Symphony; Strauss, "Don Quixote."

Junior League Shows WPA Art

By Dorothy Adlow

For want of a gallery the artists of the Massachusetts Art Project have not had an opportunity to show their work in Boston during this season. The Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street has invited the project members to exhibit on all available space in the art gallery and ballroom. Oils, water colors, ink drawings and a few pieces of sculpture will be on view through Jan. 27.

Considering the vicissitudes experienced by project members the impression received from this well chosen exhibition is that we have a hard working, imaginative, and progressive lot of artists enjoying government sponsorship. There is nothing commonplace or routine about these pictures, no amateurishness, no sleek or pat performance. We leave this exhibition with the thought that Americans are benefiting from the emancipation won by the French moderns, and that they are not dominated by an impulse to work after the manner of photography. Some painters achieve beauty through tasteful choice of color, others by skillful arrangement of design elements, others by sheer force of temperament. Evan an exhibition such as this, consisting of three dozen pictures, provides a cross section of contemporary styles.

There are a few advocates of abstraction such as Fritz Pfeiffer and Russell West, both of whom work sincerely in the unfamiliar idiom. John Hagenhofer leans toward the esoteric qualities of surrealism. On the whole, however, the painters represent people and places so that they are recognized easily. However there are few who do not show in some way the salutary effect of the abstract movement in painting. A painter like Dorothy Loeb, for example, gives full value to the concrete elements of design still preserving the fluctuations of surface and vibrancy of Impressionism.

Yvonne Twining's "View of Boston" shows a clarity and patience in recording topography which merits nothing but praise. For sheer fidelity to detail, it has documentary value. Lawrence Kupferman's "Harbor View" done in aquarelle has on the other hand a fanciful touch, after the manner of the tinted drawings of Raoul Dufy. Alexis Arapoff's "Landscape" is an outburst of personal delight over a blossoming garden. More thoughtful and subdued is his "Mother and Child."

There are many other contributions worthy of notice. Among them are pictures by Fritz Fuglister, Vernon Smith, Elliot Orr, Charles Kaeselau, Leon Hovsepian, Karl Obertueffer, Julius Weiss. The display is nicely hung.

* * *

Audubon's Quadrupeds

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 18 Beacon Street, has placed on view an interesting selection of colored lithographs by the eminent American portraitist of birds and animals, John James Audubon (1785-1851). Included are depictions, wrought in his clear style, of wild cat, Canadian porcupine, polar bear, muck ox antelope, arctic fox, and cinnamon bear. These prints of a century ago have become significant items of Americana.

* * *

At Ross Gallery

Half a dozen Bostonians are showing water colors at the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue. Engaged in the profession of commercial artist these painters show they put their free time to good use.

Water color has become the medium of the day, and it seems to suit the needs of the artist who goes into the country to paint directly from nature. This group of six treat aquarelle in a studious, serious manner, and every one of the painters appreciates the importance of planned and logical performance. Clarity and brightness would seem the general impression gleaned from the display. It appears further that the painters still show some allegiance to J. S. Sargent and his method. But they tend more towards the articulation and definitiveness of Edward Hopper and the American School of objective painting. The water colorists seek the nearest lighthouse, the most accessible old farm with gable roofs and weather-worn timbers. They record the view in a distilled manner, dwelling upon the cylindrical and cubical shapes with utmost respect for the purity of form. They learn at an early stage to be spare with the brush, to avoid superimposing colors with the consequent danger of turgid tones.

While the group of six shows a common intensity in working with aquarelle, there are observable variations in their respective talents and viewpoints. George Beverley, for example, is more imaginative than his neighbors, using his paint to heighten atmospheric effect as well as to represent a scene. Richard Bartlett, on the other hand, is the exponent of the more detached attitude. His "Lifting Fog" is nicely painted with refinements of detail not often found in the abrupt methods employed today. Kenneth Crook leans toward the Sargent tradition giving full play to interaction of light and shadows. Paul Buckley contributes a gleaming portrayal of Pemaquid Light. Other contributors are Ray Quigley and Wilhelmina Miller.

* * *

Henry Howard Brooks

Through Jan. 13 paintings by Henry Howard Brooks will be on exhibition at the Guild of Boston Artists.

While Mr. Brooks spends the better part of his energies painting floral subjects, he does turn attention occasionally to landscape and bird portraits. For each subject he has cultivated the technique which seems to serve his purpose best. In flowers, for example, he paints neatly and sparely. He gives accurate form and color to the blossoms with noteworthy economy of means. They are arranged somewhat conventionally in vases, and so dispensed that they will make agreeable decorative patterns. Often he portrays mixed bouquets.

The landscapes depict the scenery of Murray Bay. Mr. Brooks employs a broader brush in these panoramic views, all of which are visualized in tranquillity. The palette is subdued, the brushwork patient and unostentatious, the composition orderly.

Birds have led Mr. Brooks to a departure from paint, to the use of pencil. The small models are seen perched on slender branches. They are drawn carefully, gracefully, and naturalistically.

Vandamm Studio

Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale

In "Ladies and Gentlemen" coming on Jan. 22 to the Colonial Theater.

Duo-Pianists Have Three Pianos at Home

Three pianos are given the credit for the marital happiness of Pierre Luboshutz and Genia Nemenoff, who are coming to Jordan Hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, to give their first Boston recital. The charming distaff side of this partnership, who has the chic and vivacity of her native Paris, explains it this way:

"When Pierre and I were married eight years ago, we pondered very carefully how two pianists in the same family could get along peaceably. We foresaw that we might both be wanting to practice at the same time. So we decided we must have two studios where each of us could enjoy complete privacy when we wanted to work."

"But then," interrupted her husband, "we discovered that we often wanted to play together. It wasn't very feasible to play two-piano compositions in separate rooms, so there was nothing else to do but get a third piano and install it in the larger studio. Now we can play together or separately, just as our fancy dictates."

As the system works out, immediately after breakfast they retire to their separate studios for individual practice. In the evening, however, they are apt to have guests to dinner—and then they like to perform two-piano compositions as part of the evening's entertainment. It was these informal evenings, in fact, that brought about the joint tours they now make. Their friends were so enthusiastic about their ensemble playing that they induced them to undertake it on a public basis.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Annual members' exhibition. Jan. 13: Contemporary painting and sculpture.

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway—Opening Jan. 11, paintings and water colors by Philip Von Calza, lent by the Massachusetts Art Project. Through Feb. 3.

Boston City Club—Oils, water colors and sketches by members. Through Jan. 29.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky; animals in bronze by William Boogar, Jr. Through January.

Copley Society — Paintings and drawings by George de Forest Brush and his daughter Nancy D. Bowditch. Through Jan. 19.

Doll & Richards—Pastels by Charlotte Fuller Eastman. Through Jan. 13. Also water colors of Mexico by Kay Peterson Parker. Through Jan. 20.

Fine Arts Theater—Exhibition of oil paintings by Walter Brenzikofer. Through Jan. 15.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Colored lithographs of Audubon's quadrupeds.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition of Bas reliefs and drawings by George Demetrios; paintings by Herbert Barnett. Through Jan. 20.

Guild of Boston Artists—Flower paintings by Hetnry Howard Brooks. Through Jan. 13.

Junior League of Boston, Inc., Zero Marlborough Street — Group of paintings lent by the Mass. Art Project. Through Jan. 27. Also paintings and water colors by artists employed by the Massachusetts Art Project. Through Jan. 27.

Ross Gallery—Exhibition of paintings by six artists. Through Jan. 13.

George R. Shaw, 2nd Gallery, 71 Newbury Street—Water colors by Barse Miller; American primitives. Through Feb. 3.

Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition of paintings by Pat Erickson. Through Jan. 12.

Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue (Vialle Room)—Paintings by Dr. and Mrs. P. E. Osgood, and of Charles J. Connick.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain) — Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, models of whaling vessels, old logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings — Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5. Harvard Memorial Society exhibition of Harvard silver. Through Feb. 3.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Prints by Sharaku. Special Exhibition Galleries: Juliana Cheney Edwards collection of paintings.

Menuhin Program

Yehudi Menuhin will play this program in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, Jan. 14: Sonata in A Major, Franck; Sonata No. 2 in A minor for violin alone, Bach; Concerto No. 1 in F sharp minor, Wieniawski, and a group of miscellany by Ravel, Sarasate, Debussy-Hartman, and Locatelli.

On Broadway Stages

New York

The first of four new attractions for the week in Broadway Theaters opens Tuesday at the Cort Theater. It is "The Male Animal," by James Thurber and Elliott Nugent. Mr. Nugent plays a leading role. Other openings include "John Henry," starring Paul Robeson, on Wednesday, at the Forty-fourth Street Theater; Earl Carroll's "Vanities," at the St. James, and "From Danube to Hudson," at the Royal Windsor Palace, both on Saturday evening.

* * *

A survey course in "The American Drama of Our Times" is announced for the Drama Workshop at the New York School for Social Research by Barrett H. Clark, Executive Director of the Dramatist Play Service. The first four of 15 speakers will be Eddie Dowling, on Jan. 15, discussing "The Actor Manager"; Aline Bernstein, "Costumes for the Theater," Jan. 22; Carl Carmer, "The American Background," Jan. 29; and Maxwell Anderson on an unannounced subject, Feb. 5. Other speakers will include Harold Clurman, Knowles Entrikin, Ernest Hanes, Robert Edmond Jones, George S. Kaufman, Sidney Kingsley, Lawrence Langner, Howard Lindsay, E. C. Mabie, Fredric McConnell, George Middleton, and Brock Pemberton. The lectures will begin at 4 p. m.

* * *

Effie Shannon, recently of "Morning's at Seven," has been engaged by Edward Choate and Arthur Shields for the revival of Sean O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock," opening at the Golden Theater, on Jan. 16.

* * *

"Very Warm for May" was among the productions which closed last Saturday evening. The others were "Yokel Boy" (now touring), "Farm of Three Echoes," "Morning's at Seven," "Hamlet" (to tour), and "Kindred." There are now 18 legitimate attractions left on Broadway.

* * *

"The Little Foxes," starring Tallulah Bankhead, will close at the National Theater on Feb. 3, after a run of 50 weeks and four days, according to its press agent. Since its opening on Feb. 15, 1939, it will have played 408 performances. The Lillian Hellman play will open a lengthy tour on Feb. 5, at the National Theater, Washington. The tour will last for the rest of this season, and all of next. Philadelphia and Boston follow Washington on the schedule. From April and on through the early part of the summer, "The Little Foxes" will remain in Chicago, moving to Seattle about Aug. 1. After all the important West Coast cities have been played the principal cities of the South will be visited. The entire company now at the National here, will participate in the tour.

* * *

Monty Woolley's name will be featured in the Music Box billing of "The Man Who Came to Dinner," as a reward for the actor's work in the Kaufman-Hart play. Doris Nolan, Claudia Morgan, and Rex O'Malley are going into the company which will give the play on the West Coast.

* * *

Maurice Evans' "Hamlet" did better than $18,000 business during its final week at the Forty-fourth Street Theater. There were 101 standees at the matinee, and 70 for the evening performance Saturday.

© Bachrach

Alexander Thiede

Conductor of the Women's Symphony Orchestra, which will give its first concert of the season on Jan. 16, in Jordan Hall.

Concert Calendar

Monday

Concert by the Zighera Chamber Orchestra in Jordan Hall at 8:30. Bernard Zighera, conductor. Joseph Knitzer, violin soloist.

Tuesday

Concert by Homer Humphrey, organist of the New England Conservatory and the choir of the Second Church in Boston scheduled for Jordan Hall tonight is postponed to Jan. 19.

Wednesday

Two piano recital by Pierre Luboshutz and Genit Nemenoff in Jordan Hall at 8:30.

Concert by the MacDowell Club in Brown Hall, New England Conservatory at 3. Mae Taylor, soprano; Katharine Baxter and Mildred Spiegel, pianists; Lucienne Caine, violinist.

Thursday

Recital by George Copeland, pianist, in Jordan Hall. 8:30.

Friday

Concert given under the auspices of the Harvard Music Department in Paine Hall, Cambridge, by Joaquin Nin-Ciummell, pianist. 8:30.

Saturday

Concert in Symphony Hall by the Philadelphia Orchestra at 8:15 in Symphony Hall.

Sunday

Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, will give a concert at 3:30 in Symphony Hall.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"SPELLBINDING PERFORMANCE"—Winchell
THE PLAYWRIGHT'S COMPANY presents
PAUL MUNI in
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
KEY LARGO
BARRYMORE Thea., W. 47 Street. Cir. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:35, $2.30 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

LAST WEEK! GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES & PHILIP MERIVALE in
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Her. Trib.
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.
Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45. Circle 6-6363

"A Perfect Comedy. Sooner or later everyone will have to see 'Life With Father'!"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by
HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor."—Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45. CI. 6-9156
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:45

LAST 4 WEEKS!
"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40—55c to $2.20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"ROCKS THEATRE WITH LAUGHTER"—Burns Mantle, News
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX THEATRE, 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT., 2:40
EXTRA MAT. MON., FEB. 12—Seats Now

BOSTON

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL TONIGHT 8:30
ZIGHERA CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
(30 Boston Symphony Orchestra Members)
Conducted by BERNARD ZIGHERA
—Soloist—
JOSEPH KNITZER, violinist
Tickets at Box Office—$1.10 to $2.75

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
NOW PLAYING
"GONE WITH THE WIND"
in TECHNICOLOR

NEW YORK CITY

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times.
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7833. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

"SWANEE RIVER"
Don AMECHE • Andrea LEEDS • Al JOLSON
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

Dutton Discouraged With Present Prospects—Valleyfield Here This Week

Three Club Circuit Apparent As Leaders Speed Out Ahead

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the National Hockey League race is not one of three clubs—Rangers, Bruins and Toronto—at least the other teams fail to offer much proof to the contrary. Americans came to the Boston Garden last night and lost to the Bruins 6 to 2. The defeat was not unusual, but the weak sort of opposition the Amerks put up was not only unusual, it was alarming.

It was a night when the Bruins were not too good themselves and if Amerks had had any sort of team and will to win, they had their chance to do so. The Bruins obviously were trying too hard and left an opening that permitted Al Murray, strictly a defenseman and in no way a scorer, to break down the ice, beat Brimsek, and give the Americans a lead.

That happened in the first 10 minutes. Bruins were still struggling to get underway near the end of the session when Harvey Jackson incurred a penalty. Bobby Bauer and Milt Schmidt tallied within 20 seconds of each other on plays by the steady Dumart and the game was over so far as Americans were concerned.

Before the game Manager Red Dutton of the Americans repeated his statements made in New York that Rangers had a great team. He might have had words of praise for the Bruins after the game, but he was much too disheartened by the showing of his own club to dwell on the locals. And the showing of the locals against the poor play of Amerks was not conducive to much praise at that.

Dutton bemoaned the fact that he cannot get players to build the team up. He had early preseason hopes, but the youngsters were not ready and a succession of mishaps reduced the ranks of the veterans. His only help has come from the return from retirement of Nels Stewart and the acquisition of Johnny Gagnon from Canadiens. In neither instance can much be expected. Stewart is slower than ever and not in condition and Gagnon can't be the Gagnon of old or Canadiens, also in need of help, would not have parted with him.

Usually Mr. Dutton of New York, by way of the Canadian praries, would go into a tirade of emotion following a beating. It was a mistake to visit the room after the game last night. The sort of quietness that makes one want to whisper prevailed and to see the famous Red Dutton wearing a beaten expression and voicing no anger was enough to make strong men weep.

He did mention some new players to be tried and thought Mr. Lamport, the referee, would make a very nice mail clerk, or something; but his old burning self was as far gone as last fall's camp fire embers. Make no mistake that he has given up for he will never do that willingly; he is simply discouraged and in the mood to listen to what is going on back home.

Since the rest of the league either does not care about the circuit containing only three good teams or thinks that is the way it should be, the Bruins fans are not complaining in that they, at least, have one of the three. The attendance last night dropped to well under 9,000 and the local fans are well aware of the situation and starting to pick their spots.

Americans, Chicago, Canadiens, and Detroit are the teams being left in the ever widening wake of Bruins, Rangers and Toronto. Of the four, the Detroit Red Wings, who appear here tomorrow night against the Bruins, would seem to have the best prospects for the future. They have a pretty good farm team in Indianapolis and the replacements to build with are being properly groomed by Herbie Lewis, ex-Detroit left winger.

* * *

Many hockey fans from around these parts will be interested to learn that Marty Burke, former Canadiens defenseman, has his amateur card back again . . . Maybe Amerks could sign him up . . . Art Chapman will return to center for the New Yorkers this week and should help to stabilize the team somewhat.

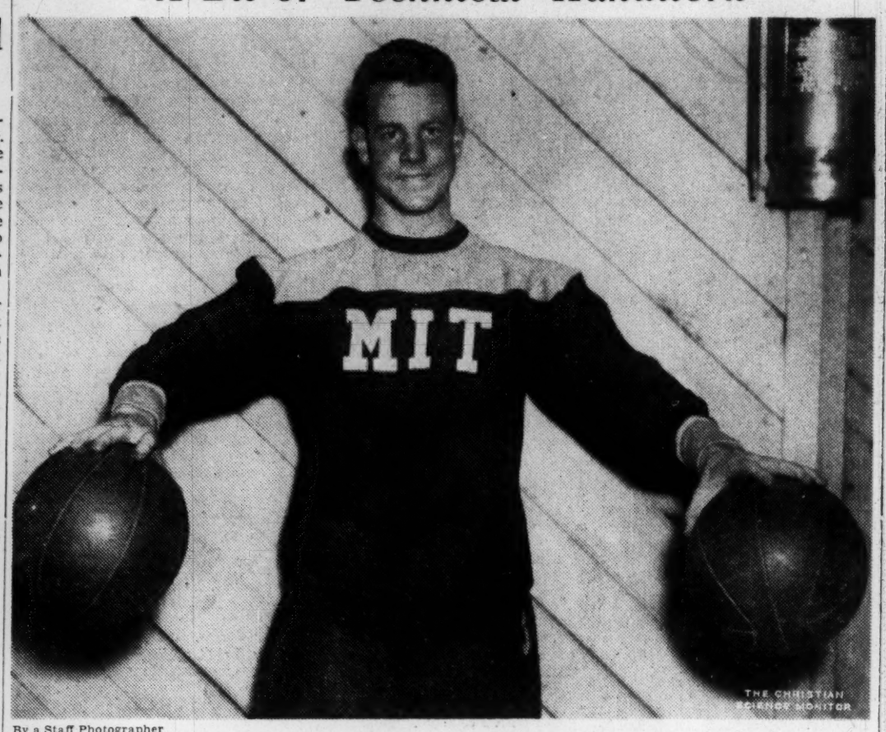
* * *

Murray Armstrong is proving one of the outstanding youngsters in the circuit and it is to be hoped that Dutton can secure more like him and not have to trade him off for more material . . . The players he secured for Sweeney Schriner have not made up for the loss of the high scoring winger.

* * *

Eddie Shore, ex-Bruin, came over from New York with the Amerks and sat behind their bench . . . He had several conferences with Dutton regarding players . . . It is a question who needs players the most, Amerks or Springfield . . . If the Bruins give Shore his release at the conclusion of this season, don't be surprised if he appears here some night in the uniform of Amerks—unless Art Ross slaps in some sort of clause in the league constitution to halt such a move.

A Bit of 'Technical' Handwork



By a Staff Photographer

Tom Creamer, captain of M. I. T.'s undefeated basketball club which meets Brown at Cambridge Friday, shows how simple it is to hold a ball in each hand. Tom figures the trick won't be necessary against the powerful Bruins, but he plans to have it ready just in case.

Penn Halts Big Red In First Game

By the Associated Press

If the Penn-Cornell game which opened the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League Saturday night is any indication of what's to come, there ought to be a campaign with enough hair-raising to suit a barber.

Penn won a 27-26 thriller at Philadelphia when Hen Solielac caged a one-hand shot and a free throw in the last minute of play.

Princeton, in the other important Saturday night game, absorbed a 36-27 beating at Durham, N. C., where Duke dedicated its spacious new fieldhouse. A crowd of 7,500, said by Duke officials to be the largest ever to see a southern basketball game, watched the Blue Devils cut the invaders down.

Non-Conference Game

Cornell plays Colgate tomorrow night in a non-conference game that features the fore part of next week's schedule. Yale meets Wesleyan Monday.

On Wednesday Columbia and Harvard, neither of which is expected to be a league power, clash in one game and Penn and Yale, both unpredictable, meet in the other.

On Saturday, Harvard takes on its second foe of the week when it meets the defending champion, Dartmouth. Apparently again ready to ride roughshod through the league, the Indians had a fairly successful pre-season record, although bowing to Stanford, Rochester, and California, three good ball clubs.

Columbia vs. Yale

The other Ivy Saturday game pits Columbia and Yale, a team that is expected to show increased strength over last season's none-too-successful showing. The Elis have victories over Fordham and Trinity to date.

But the East has some other titanic tussles listed for the week.

The colorful New Mexico Aggies play tough Temple in Philadelphia on Wednesday, Long Island in Madison Square Garden Friday, and La Salle at Baltimore Saturday. City College and St. Joseph's meet in the other end of the Philadelphia bill, while Temple and St. John's are the second half of the New York attraction. Havana and Baltimore will wind up the Maryland double-header.

Elsewhere in the East these games appear most attractive: Bradley-George Washington, Manhattan-Brooklyn, Fordham-Rutgers, Georgetown-Penn State, Duke-Navy, Catholic-Duquesne and Brown-M. I. T.

Olympics Hoping to Start Another String Thursday

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
*Boston	13	6	2	70	64	33
Sherbrooke	15	7	3	109	74	33
Lachine	11	8	6	81	73	28
St. Hyacinthe	13	9	1	110	103	27
Valleyfield	10	11	3	86	86	23
Verdun	9	11	3	79	69	21
Quebec	7	14	3	78	104	17
Shawinigan	7	19	1	72	112	15

*Boston gets four points for win in Canada.

Results Jan. 6

Lachine 3, Boston 1.
Valleyfield 7, Quebec 3.

Results Jan. 7

Verdun 11, Quebec 3.
Valleyfield 5, St. Hyacinthe 3.
Sherbrooke 6, Shawinigan 3.

Games This Week

Tuesday—Lachine at St. Hyacinthe.
Wednesday—St. Hyacinthe at Lachine.
Thursday—Valleyfield at Boston.
Friday—Valleyfield at Boston; Shawinigan at Quebec; St. Hyacinthe at Verdun.
Sunday—Quebec at Shawinigan; St. Hyacinthe at Sherbrooke; Valleyfield at Lachine.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Their streak of nine straight victories and 11 games without defeat halted Saturday night by Lachine, which thoroughly deserved its 3-1 win, Boston Olympics were preparing today to meet Valleyfield Braves this Thursday and Friday at the Garden and inaugurate another triumphant march through the Provincial Hockey League ranks.

Saturday's defeat, following the Olympic's 3-2 win Friday evening, was the local team's first since Nov. 30, when Sherbrooke won 8-0 in Canada. Since that date, the Bostonians in order defeated St. Hyacinthe, tied Lachine, and in succession beat Lachine twice, Sherbrooke twice, St. Hyacinthe twice, Shawinigan twice, and Lachine once again.

Met Before

Boston and Valleyfield have already met before this season, the Braves losing one game and tying the other the last time they were here back in November. Olympics will play their last game of the league season with the fifth-place players of Emile Perron in Canada the following week end.

At the present writing, Olympics are still tied for the league lead, and will remain in that spot at least until the time Valleyfield arrives. Sherbrooke, tied with the locals, does not play this week, while Lachine and St. Hyacinthe, in third and fourth places respectively, no not play enough games to enable them to catch up.

'Pic Points

Now that the tension of their games without defeat has been broken, the Olympics can go back to plain hockey. While a run of victories looks nice in the record books, it often causes a strain that hinders more than it helps.

Lachine narrowly missed connecting in the first game Friday night. The Rapides held a 2-1 advantage until the 13th minute of the final period, when Carvelli tied the game up on Desrosiers' set-up, and the Olympics did not go ahead until the next to the last minute of play.

Carvelli and Desrosiers, in fact, were the heroes of that game. The two former Boston University captains combined for the first tally of the evening with Desrosiers sinking Carvelli's pass. Paul Guibord, who was thought unable to play just before the game, got the final marker, slapping in a face-off pass from Bud Foster.

The absence of Frankie "Muscles" Spain, who was injured in the Shawinigan series, was noticeable. Spain is due to bring his clever headwork back to the games with Valleyfield.

Harvard And Dartmouth In Arena Hockey

With the Canadian teams—Toronto, McGill, and Queen's—out in front as usual as the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League race got under way last week, the meeting between Harvard and Dartmouth at the Arena Saturday looms as the outstanding college contest for the East this week.

This affair between the Crimson and the Green, 45th in the series which dates back to 1907 and which numbers 31 wins for Harvard, 12 for Dartmouth, and one tie game, will also be the opener in the annual Quadrangular League competition, besides being a Triple I League game.

Dartmouth Favored

In meeting the Indians from Hanover, the Crimson will be trying for its first victory over the Green in three years, Dartmouth having swept the two-game series in 1938 and 1939. The task may prove a trifle difficult to the Harvards, however, in view of the fact Coach Eddie Jeremiah has established the record of never having lost a Quad League game since he has been at Hanover.

Dartmouth will be favored again, despite the fact that Jeremiah claims he has only six good players. Reserves, he says, do not measure up. Be that as it may, the Indians are undefeated in five games this season, one of their latest triumphs being a 4-3 overtime thriller from a strong Boston College outfit.

In the only other Triple I League game this week, Queen's, which defeated Princeton 10-3 Saturday night, travels on up to New Haven to meet a Yale team which fell before the University of Toronto 8-2. At the same time, Harvard lost to a McGill team which suddenly found its speed and power, after failing to impress against Boston College earlier in the week. Harvard, incidentally, failed to score a goal, while the Redmen were chalking up seven, to give Coach Clark Hodder his first shut out in 10 years of coaching Crimson sextets—eight with the freshmen and two with the varsity.

N. E. League

Meanwhile, the New England Hockey League begins in earnest this week, with all eight teams due to go into action. Only one game—the B. C.-Northeastern affair at the Arena tomorrow night—is scheduled to be played in Boston. As the Eagles' and Huskies meet, the latter will be seeking their first victory over a Boston College sextet. Coach John "Snooks" Kelly's outfit, however, due to its showing against McGill, must be considered the favorite.

The other local college sixes, Boston University and M. I. T., take up their sticks against New Hampshire tomorrow night, and Middlebury Saturday, respectively, with both games being played away. B. U. will be entering its first game since it lost to Harvard 8-1 on Dec. 19. Tech should be in form following its showing at Lake Placid, when it went to the finals of the Samuel H. Packer tourney.

G. C.

Sports Around the Hub

Grove Will Fall in Line Soon

With Jimmie Foxx, Ted Williams, Jim Tabor and Bobby Doerr already under contract, the Red Sox do not anticipate any holdout trouble between now and the opening of the new baseball season. Lefty Grove, it is understood, has not yet fixed his signature to the dotted line, but the veteran never hesitates when generous Tom Yawkey plants the papers in front of him. Lefty, like Foxx, likes to do business with Owner Tom.

Manager Joe Cronin made a flying trip to Boston over the week end, but was more interested in his new residence here than in baseball. He will not return to the Hub again until the fourth annual dinner of the diamond scribes at the Copley-Plaza on the evening of Feb. 1. Joe, of course, will be one of the honored guests.

* * *

It seems natural to hear Dizzy Dean shouting again. The sound was more pleasing to the ears, however, when he was mowing down the opposition with his famed fast ball.

* * *

The unbeaten M. I. T. basketball team goes into action again this week, opposing the powerful Brown five at the Hangar gym Friday night. Last winter the Bruins ran up a 57-24 count on the Engineers. On Saturday, the Brown varsity scored over the B. U. Terriers by 42-29.

* * *

In other games Saturday night, the Army stopped the Harvard varsity, 45-34; Connecticut swamped Northeastern, 61-38, and Tufts defeated visiting New Hampshire at Medford, 47-38.

* * *

Harvard's varsity and freshman cage teams go on tour this week. Wes Fesler's squad is in New York Wednesday evening for its opening Eastern Intercollegiate League test with the Columbia Lions and moves to the hills of Hanover for a battle with Dartmouth three night later. A victory for the Crimson in either contest would be rated an upset. The freshman five encounters Milton Academy at Milton on Wednesday and Exeter at Exeter on Saturday.

* * *

Northeastern's court team faces University of Maine at the Huntington Y. M. C. A. on Saturday. Maine scored an impressive win over Bates the other night, 51-47. Tufts and B. U. meet at Cousens gym, also on Saturday.

* * *

The new Harvard freshman hockey captain, Goodwin Warner Harding, is a brother to Austin Harding, who led last year's Crimson varsity on the ice. Young Harding was a three-letter athlete at Noble and Greenough before entering Harvard. He plays goal.

* * *

H. Sherman Howes, Jr., won the Middlesex Bowl squash racquets championship over the week end by defeating John G. Cornish of the Harvard Club in the finals. Howes represents the Union Boat Club.

* * *

In a wrestling match at the Hangar gym Saturday, M. I. T. floored Springfield College by 26½ to 9½.

* * *

The Massachusetts squash racquets tournament got under way today at the Union Boat Club.

College Hockey

Results Jan. 6

Hamilton 2, St. Lawrence 1.
Clarkson Tech 15, Norwich 6.
Michigan Tech 2, Michigan 0.
Nichols J. C. (Dudley, Mass.) 6, Am. International 2.

Result Jan. 7

Queen's 8, St. Nicholas Club (N. Y.) 1.

College Wrestling

Results Jan. 6

Rutgers 18, Columbia 16.
C. C. N. Y. 18, Gettysburg 10.

Events

Monday, Jan. 8

Public skating at Arena in morning. Amateur boxing at Arena in evening.

Tuesday, Jan. 9

Boston Bruins vs. Detroit Red Wings at Garden in evening. (Hockey.)
Harvard Varsity, Team A, vs. University Club at Cambridge. (Squash.)
Tufts vs. M. I. T. at Medford. (Wrestling.)
Northeastern vs. Boston College at Arena in evening. (Hockey.)
Public skating at Arena in morning.

Wednesday, Jan. 10

Harvard vs. Greenwood Memorial at Cambridge. (Swimming.)
Harvard Varsity, Team B, vs. Lincoln's Inn at Cambridge. (Squash.)

Thursday, Jan. 11

Boston Olympics vs. Valleyfield Braves at Garden in evening. (Hockey.)
Tufts vs. Harvard, Team C, at Medford. (Squash.)
Harvard Freshmen, Team C, vs. University Club Whites at Cambridge. (Squash.)
Public skating at Arena in morning.

Friday, Jan. 12

Boston Olympics vs. Valleyfield Braves at Garden in evening. (Hockey.)
M. I. T. vs. Connecticut at University Club. (Swimming.)
M. I. T. vs. Brown at Cambridge. (Freshman and Varsity basketball.)
Harvard Freshman, Team C, vs. University Club Whites at Cambridge. (Squash.)
Eastern Massachusetts Hockey League games at Arena in afternoon: Hudson vs. Natick; Malden vs. Brookline; Dedham vs. Lexington; Somerville vs. Brockton.
Bay State Hockey League games at Arena in evening: Boston College High vs. Walpole; Quincy vs. Waltham; Framingham vs. Watertown; Wellesley vs. Needham.
Public skating at Arena in morning.

Saturday, Jan. 13

Veterans of Foreign Wars track meet at Garden in evening.
M. I. T. vs. Boston University at University Club. (Swimming.)
M. I. T. Freshmen vs. Roxbury Latin at Cambridge. (Track.)
M. I. T. vs. Amherst at Cambridge. (Squash.)
M. I. T. Freshmen vs. Milton Academy at Cambridge. (Wrestling.)
Harvard vs. Dartmouth at Arena in evening. (Hockey.)
Harvard Freshmen vs. East Providence High at Cambridge in afternoon. (Wrestling.)
New England speed skating competition at Turner's Lake, Walpole. Trials at 11 a. m.; finals at 2 p. m.; followed by Walpole Winter Carnival.
Commonwealth Polo League matches: Harvard vs. Norwich; Cavalry vs. Edgewood Farms; Fairview vs. Caissons. All held at Commonwealth Armory.
Interscholastic Ice Hockey League games at Arena in afternoon: Melrose vs. Cambridge Latin; Newton vs. Medford; Belmont vs. Arlington; Rindge Tech vs. Stoneham.
Tufts vs. Boston University at Medford. (Varsity and Freshman basketball.)
Northeastern vs. Maine at Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A. (Basketball.)
Northeastern vs. Boston College at Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A. (Freshman track.)

Sunday, Jan. 14

Boston Bruins vs. Montreal Canadiens at Garden in evening. (Hockey.)
Public skating at Arena in afternoon and evening.

Whitey Moore Signs

CINCINNATI, Ohio. (AP)—Lloyd "Whitey" Moore, 25-year-old fireball pitcher for the Cincinnati Reds, has signed a one-year contract. Whitey is the 13th player in the fold for the coming season.

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Boston University	1	0	5	1	1.000
Boston College	1	0	6	3	1.000
Northeastern	1	0	4	3	1.000
New Hampshire	0	1	3	4	.000
M. I. T.	0	2	4	11	.000
Bowdoin	0	0	0	0	.000
Middlebury	0	0	0	0	.000
Colby	0	0	0	0	.000

Games This Week

Tuesday—Boston College vs. Northeastern at Arena; Boston University vs. New Hampshire at Durham; Bowdoin vs. Colby at Waterville.
Thursday—Colby vs. New Hampshire at Durham.
Friday—Colby vs. Middlebury at Middlebury.
Saturday—Bowdoin vs. New Hampshire at Durham; M. I. T. vs. Middlebury at Middlebury.

Cunningham, McCluskey In V. F. W. Meet Here Saturday

Veteran foot racers, Glenn Cunningham of Kansas and Joe McCluskey, have declared themselves in on the indoor board track campaigning again, both having filed their entries today with John Lane, games chairman of the Veterans of Foreign Wars meet at the Garden on Saturday night.

The meet is the first of major importance on the long list of indoor extravanganzas and will mark the first serious efforts of Cunningham, master miler, and McCluskey, who will return to the scene of many of his great two-mile victories of the past.

Unbeatable Here

Cunningnam, while he very definitely took a back seat as an outdoor miler last year, has completely ruled the boards every winter since 1933. Master of board track strategy, he was virtually unbeatable last winter in Boston and New York, winning eight of his 10 starts at one mile.

The master miler's defeat at the Sugar Bowl last week lead most to suspect that the king is prepared to abdicate, but qualified critics refuse to commit themselves until after the V. F. W. mile at the Garden.

Runs Pole Lane

Too many times has Cunningham, holder of the indoor world record, been relegated to the ranks of the has-beens only to swarm all over his younger foemen when the board tracks have been rolled out for the winter campaigning. No runner in history has matched Glenn's uncanny ability to run the pole lane on the narrow, curved board saucers.

Cunningham will meet, among others, Charles (Chuck) Fenske, Wisconsin graduate student, who has scored several decisive victories over him during the past year, but who has never beaten Cunningham on a board track. Fenske's entry was the first received and the first announced for the meet this week.

Holds Garden Mark

Cunningham, oddly enough, has never been defeated on a Boston track. He holds the Boston Garden track record of 4m. 10s., made in the Boston A. A. games of 1938. In fact, the four fastest miles in Boston track history, indoors or out, are all the product of Cunningham's winged feet.

With Cunningham and Fenske signed to resume their battle for American mile supremacy, the VFW committee are out tracking down additional entries. If they succeed in lining up the field they have in mind, one of Boston's greatest mile battles should result.

Rice Entered

Joe McCluskey lost no time in entering the V. F. W. two-mile event when he learned young Greg Rice, Notre Dame grad and National collegiate champion, was in the fold. Rice was in short pants when Joe was winning National championships for the first time.

McCluskey, game and fast as ever, has run some of his finest races in the Boston Garden, and instigated several of his greatest upsets on that track.

The black-haired Fordham graduate has won more National titles than any man in competition today and antedates Cunningham in the National track picture by at least three years. Time marches on. Cunningham and McCluskey race on.

Triple I Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	2	0	0	20	3	4
McGill	1	0	0	7	0	2
Queen's	1	0	0	10	3	2
Harvard	0	1	0	0	7	0
Yale	0	1	0	2	8	0
Princeton	0	2	0	4	22	0
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0	0

Results Jan. 6

McGill 7, Harvard 0.
Toronto 8, Yale 2.
Queen's 10, Princeton 3.

Games This Week

Monday—Queen's at Yale.
Saturday—*Dartmouth at Harvard.

*Also a Quadrangular League game.

Harvard Beaten

Harvard's Jayvee polo team took a heavy set-back in its first official game of the indoor season Saturday night when Ramblers led by Leo Boyle, trounced them 15 to 5. Boyle scored nine goals.

Maj-Gen. Daniel Needham's Artillery team edged Cyrus Newbegin's Edgewood Farms 9 to 8. In the Class C game of the triple-header a 110th Cavalry team was eclipsed by a team of Harvard freshmen.

Lapham Elected

Raymond W. Lapham has been elected President of the Boston Garden Corporation to succeed his father, the late Harry G. Lapham. Raymond, Hotchkiss and Yale graduate, maintains the Garden interest in the same manner as his father—as a hobby. Apart from the sports in the Garden he is an active yachtsman, golfer, tennis player and skier.

Cunningham Begins Season By Taking 880 in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Still the man the crowd watches when he comes out for a warm-up in his trim Kansas training suit, Glenn Cunningham already has proved in this young indoor track season that he remains the man to beat on the boards.

The 30-year-old veteran opened his eighth indoor campaign Saturday night by running a 1m. 65.1s. half-mile in the Columbus Council K. of C. games in Brooklyn. He won it with his famous finishing kick, only this time, since he was running but half his customary distance, he had to "kick" for half a lap instead of the customary full one.

Last Season

There is more than a suspision about that this will be Glenn's last whirl around the spiked-shoe circuit. For one thing, there is a strong feeling that the University of Kansas, to reward him for his years of faithful missionary work, will give him a good job. For another, Glenn himself feels it's time he settled down to the teaching for which he has been preparing himself all these years.

"My work in the Extension Division has been pleasant," the Kansan said as he kept jogging up and down to limber up for his half-mile stint. "I've done a lot of traveling, I've met a lot of people, and it's been good training. But it really was just a fill-in. My ambition was and is to teach, and I think it's high time I got around to it."

Rousing Finale

If Saturday's race was any indication, Glenn should be in for a rousing finale. He bided his time until he was ready to go, then cut loose to overtake Curtis Guddings, former N. Y. C. star, and hold off the home-stretch bid of the University of Maryland's Jim Kehoe.

Perhaps it's disappointment over losing one more shot at the Olympic 1,500-meter title that will help Cunningham's feet fly a little faster this winter. Glenn admits he had his heart set on getting a place on the 1940 U. S. team, and as for 1944—that looks a long way off.

Lash in Stride

From the other races and their times in the year's first board meet, this should be a good seasan for others besides Cunningham. Don Lash was back in his old stride in winning the two-mile in which N Y. U.'s sophomore, Les MacMitchell, looked very good with a third-place time of 9m. 9.7s. in his first try at the distance. Jim Herbert looked to be back in form in winning the 500 in 58.6s, only a second short of the record, as Freshman John Quigley of Manhattan, who won the Sugar Bowl 400-meters, ran second.

College Swimming

Results Jan. 6

Washington and Jefferson 43, Grove City 23.
Columbia 41, Rutgers 34.
North Central 39, Chicago Teachers 36.
Pennsylvania 40, Penn State 34.
Amherst 58, Worcester Poly 17.

College Squash Racquets

Result Dec. 6

Harvard 5, Mass. Technology 0.

College Fencing

Results Jan. 6

Montclair Teachers 9½, Rutgers 7½.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Results Jan. 6 and 7

Atlantic City Sea Gulls 5, New York Rovers 2.
River Vale 4, Baltimore 4 (overtime).
Baltimore 6, River Vale 4.

American League Soccer

Results Jan. 7

Brooklyn Hispano 1, New York Americans 0.
St. Mary's Celtics 2, Brookhattan 2, tie.
Philadelphia Germans 4, Paterson 2.

New Golf President

Wide World

NEW YORK CITY: Harold W. Pierce of The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., who has been elected president of the United States Golf Association. He succeeds A. M. Reid of the St. Andrews Golf Club.

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New Czar of Pacific Coast Conference Begins Duties—Hockey Streak Continues

Atherton Starts New Position With General Encouragement

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Czar" Edwin T. Atherton of Pacific Coast Conference athletics begins his new job in an atmosphere of general encouragement, but it is safe to say that even the least idealist among the faculty repreesntatives expects the League of Nations to outlaw all war before intercollegiate sports are conducted on a common plane of amateur purity.

Lest any casual fan expect too much from this new Conference office, here is a typical tid-bit shedding light on the general difficulty of the situation: the same meeting of the Conference that elevated the well-known investigator was forced to leave unsettled the scholarships dispute between Stanford, which requires a $350 tuition fee of all students (athletes are students in this case), and the "Rose-Bowl" University of Southern California, which waives this fee to athletes.

Much to Be Done

Until this difference is equalized, great inequality in policies will remain throughout this and other conferences.

Fans here in general are amazed to find publicity given even to this long-suspected situation, for most fans had long ago concluded that the legendary "Atherton report" was going to be kept dark in the best Tammany fashion, with the compromisers in this instance being the faculty representatives themselves from the 10 member schools.

The Atherton report, consuming years and $40,000 of direct Conference expenditure by the former G-man and San Francisco graft investigator, has been accepted by the Conference, which revealed the report to run some 600,000 words and allowed some far-reaching comments from it to be released. That as much was released is generally credited to some professorial integrity to accord the same treatment to an athletic investigation as these same faculty representatives, in their roles as professors, accord to Congressional trials and court martials: evidence in these latter are generally made public, but as yet athletics is hotter as a subject for the universities (California's motto is "Let There Be Light") to handle than a mere investigation of Harry Bridges, the National Labor Relations Board, or Missouri's Pendergast machine.

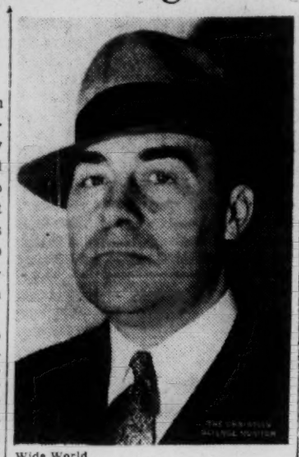
Items Made Public

Here are some of the items allowed to be made public after what is regarded as the most exhaustive athletics inquiry on record: high-pressure methods in competition for prospective athletes; provision for trips and entertainment for prospective athletes by alumni and other off-campus groups; financial inducements to attend an institution, in the form of jobs provided before enrollment; payment of transportation to a campus for men coming from a distance; promises of employment or other favors after graduation; sponsorship by a wealthy friend or alumnus to pay an athlete's expenses through school; payment of prep-school costs while scholarship deficiencies are made up in order to enter a Conference university (Urban Military Academy, intermediary alma mater to many a Bruin pigskinner, is literally in the Westwood back yard); scholarships granted for purely athletic reasons and paid for either out of athletic receipts or from funds raised by alumni or public subscriptions (a bid to the Rose Bowl means at least a $100,000 to each team); inadequate supervision of work on campus jobs and payment for services not actually rendered; off-campus jobs for athletes in which pay is out of proportion to the services actually rendered, in comparison with what a non-athletic student would receive for the same work; and fraternity aids to athletes in the form of reduced rates for room and board, or at least liberal credit.

Road Back

At the Conference meeting, the "road back to purity" was begun by the enforcement-challenging resolutions to guard against falsification or suppression of information required of athletes; to prevent diversion of athletic funds into scholarships such as are not available to all students; and to make uniform the issuance of complimentary and other tickets to athletes.

Under Czar Atherton, the Conference expects to spend at least a year drawing up an adequate program. **Robert K. Shellaby**



Wide World

Edwin T. Atherton

Winter Sports

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8 (AP)—Now that there's plenty of snow and ice, the winter sports season got under way in upstate New York this week end with a slip and a slide.

The top event was an annual interstate ski jumping meet at Bear Mountain. Torger Tokel, 20-year-old Norwegian who was a sensation last year, won it from nearly 60 others representing seven states.

Tokel captured Class A honors with a point total of 222.9 and a best jump of 151 feet. Merrill Barber, Brattleboro, Vt., was second and Harold Sorenson, Norfolk, Conn., third.

In bobsledding, Francis Tyler, veteran Lake Placid Olympic driver, sped down Mt. Van Hoevenberg yesterday to win the Lithgow Osborne four-man trophy for the second successive year. He finished ahead of Bill Linney of Lyon Mountain. Curtis Stevens, another Lake Placid Olympic veteran, was third and last.

* * *

OCONOMOWOC, Wis. (AP)—Walter Bietila of the Wisconsin Hoofers Ski Club, Madison, set a new hill record of 126 feet Jan. 7 as he retained his meet championship in the Milwaukee - Oconomowoc Ski Club's annual tournament at Devil's Hollow Slide.

Bietila, No. 1 jumper of the Ishpeming (Mich.) clan, topped by eight feet the mark set in 1937 by Lemoine Batson, former Olympian.

Ellsworth Mitchell, Ishpeming, won the Class B title, also surpassing the record with a jump of 120 feet. Vernon Powers, Eau Claire, Wis., took Class C. His best was 118. In the senior division, Ole Besserberg of the Norge Club, Chicago, and George Johanson, Rockford, Ill., tied on points. Guttorm Paulson, Norge ace and defending senior champion, fell on his first jump.

The first snow of the entire season covered the artificial "ice snow." About 5,000 saw the tournament, in which 112 took part.

* * *

ROME, N. Y. (AP)—Although he won but one race, Tommy Smith of Utica combined sufficient second and third places to capture senior honors in the holding of the Central New York speed skating championships Jan. 7.

Smith's lone victory was in the 440-yard sprint. The remainder of his 80 points were gained by virtue of two seconds and a third in other places.

Henry Flesch of Fort Johnson, with victories in the 880-yard and mile, was runnerup with 60 points.

Senior honors in the women's division were won by Blanche Armstrong of Saratoga Springs.

Louise Hunt, Syracuse University co-ed, was second.

The team championship went to Fort Johnson's well-balanced squad, with Saranac Lake and Saratoga Springs, placing second and third, respectively.

* * *

STEVENS POINT, Wis. (AP)—Fritz Pohlman of Ishpeming, Mich., made leaps of 129 and 125 feet Jan. 7 to win the Class A event in the Central Wisconsin Ski Club's tenth annual tournament.

Gjardar Iverson, St. Paul, won first in the senior class, in which he is national champion. Walter Nelson of Strum, Wis., took Class B and Milton Lockery, Rosholt, Wis., won Class C.

Iverson was judged the most graceful rider. Harold Johnson, St. Paul Class B rider, won the cup for the longest standing jump—137 feet.

Three-Cushion Cue Tournament Planned

CHICAGO (AP)—Plans for a world's three-cushion billiards championship with prize money aggregating $20,000 have been announced by Norman E. Bensinger, Chicago sportsman.

Bensinger said invitations had been sent to 23 stars, of whom 12 will be selected on their records to compete through a round robin schedule of 67 games. The tentative dates for the event are March 4-18.

Among those invited to compete are Joe Chamanco of Mexico City, present world's champion; Welker Cochran and Jake Schaffer of San Francisco; Johnny Layton, St. Louis; Otto Reiselt, Philadelphia, and Willie Hoppe of New York.

Rangers Beat Detroit And Near Record

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	13	3	7	72	34	33
Boston	14	6	3	70	49	31
Toronto	14	7	3	70	46	31
Chicago	9	12	1	43	69	19
Canadiens	8	13	2	55	64	18
Americans	7	16	1	49	70	15
Detroit	6	14	3	36	63	15

Result Jan. 6

Toronto 3, Canadiens 1.

Results Jan. 7

Boston 6, Americans 2.
Rangers 3, Detroit 0.
Canadiens 2, Chicago 1.

By the Associated Press

The New York Rangers haven't been beaten yet, and it seems unlikely they will be stopped short of the National Hockey League record string of 18 unbeaten games.

Still, it is possible that may happen, for the Montreal Canadiens finally won one, and they seemed likely to lose as often as the Rangers won.

New York's league leaders trimmed the last-place Detroit Red Wings handily last night, 3 to 0, in the 17th game since their last defeat. If they beat Chicago Thursday, they will equal the league's record winning streak, set by the 1927-28 Canadiens. Then they can shoot for a new mark against Toronto Saturday.

Break String

The Canadians finally broke their string of nine-straight defeats by conquering the Black Hawks, 2-1, at Chicago last night. That didn't move them out of fifth place, but it left them only a point behind the Hawks and temporarily, at least, halted the threat of Detroit and the New York Americans.

The Amerks remained in a last-place tie with the Red Wings when they took a 6-2 drubbing at Boston last night. That game also returned the Bruins to a second-place tie with Toronto, which had moved ahead in Saturday's 3-1 win over Montreal.

Passing Game

All that seems to indicate the Hawks should be easy pickings for Rangers Thursday, but there is a chance for some table turning. The Blue Shirts couldn't get their passing game working for some 25 minutes last night, but their fine defense, backed by Goalie Dave Kerr, kept the Red Wings down. Kilby MacDonald scored the decisive goal in the second period, and Babe Pratt and Bryan Hextall notched the others late in the third.

George Mantha was the main reason why the Canadiens won last night's defensive duel. He scored both Montreal goals, the second with only 17 seconds left to play. Cully Dahlstrom made the Hawks' only goal.

Boston, shoved out of the league lead by the Rangers and, for a day, down to third place, duplicated the Blue Shirts' Thursday score against the Americans. The Bruins' "Kitchener Kids"—Bobby Bauer, Milt Schmidt and Woody Dumart—made three of the goals, and Art Jackson, who played with Amerks last season, netted two.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 6

Army 45, Harvard 24.
Columbia 38, Navy 29.
Colby 45, St. Anselm's 37.
Maine 51, Bates 47
Clark 63, Amherst 45.
Pennsylvania 27, Cornell 26.
Pitt 31, Penn State 28.
Notre Dame 33, Syracuse 29.
Hiram 32, Fenn 23.
Bowling Green 57, Heidleberg 53.
Michigan State 29, Tennessee 20.
Albion 49, Michigan Normal 36.
Marquette 42, Wayne 39.
Purdue 40, Northwestern 29.
Wisconsin 20, Chicago 18.
Rutgers 42, Trenton Teachers 33.
Long Island University 78, Yeshiva 15.
Ohio University 59, St. Joseph's 39.
Alderson-Broaddus 44, Morris Harvey 33.
St. Francis 30, Indiana Teachers 22.
Washington and Jefferson 75, West Virginia Wesleyan 50.
Westminster 48, Slippery Rock 36.
Case 39, John Carroll 36.
Otterbein 33, Denison 24.
Ohio Northern 46, Capital 45.
Toledo 42, Cincinnati 35.
Wittenberg 37, Marietta 36.
Miami 39, Ohio Wesleyan 25.
Kent 44, Mt. Union 43.
West Liberty 55, California Pa. Teachers 50.
Western (Mich.) State 65, Ball (Ind.) State 49.
Gettysburg 31, Lehigh 29.
Vanderbilt 46, Murray Kentucky Teachers 37.
St. John's 33, City College of New York 26.
Western Reserve 41, Baldwin-Wallace 30.
University of Kentucky 42, Xavier 41 (overtime).
Phillips U. 28, Central Okla. State 26.
Southeastern Okla. 33, Oklahoma Baptist U. 13.
Northwestern Okla. 23, Southwestern Okla. 22.
East Central Okla. 35, Oklahoma City U. 27.
Colorado University 44, Wyoming University 26.
West Virginia 44, Carnegie Tech 39.
Duquesne 33, Geneva 24.
Washburn University 32, St. Louis University 27.
Northern Illinois T. 49, Wheaton 36.
California 32, Nebraska 46.
Simpson 37, Parsons 26.
Omaha U. 43, Wayne 38.
Dana 44, Nebraska Central 26.
Alfred Holbrook 32, Cedarville 28.
Eastern Kentucky Teachers 70, Kentucky Wesleyan 36.
Union (Ky.) Colege 55, Centre College 48
Davis-Elkins 48 Bethany 24.
Brigham Young 56, Montana State 35.
Colorado College 36, Colorado Mines 32.
Ricks College 65, Carroll of Helena 33.
East Texas State Teachers 45, Abilene Christian College 32.
Tempe Teachers 42, Texas Mines 31.
Ft. Hays State 44, Emporia State 42.
Montana 53 Eastern Ashington College 47.
Billings Poly 51, Eastern Montana Normal 27.
Idaho Southern 42, Montana Mines 20.
University of Nevada 33, San Francisco State 47.
College of Pacific 30, San Jose State 11.
Fresno State College 24, San Diego State College 62.
Oklahoma 50, Kansas State 33.
Texas A. & M. 44, Texas Christian U. 31.
Earlham 39, Susquehanna 38.
Ithaca Coll. 40, Alfred 21.
North Dakota State 49, South Dakota 33.
St. Mary's (Winona) 38, Hamline 34.
University of Connecticut 61, Northeastern 38.
Brown 42, Boston University 29.
Arkansas College 63, Southwestern 48.

Off to Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 8 (AP)—Left Wing Palmer Doran and Defenseman Charles Shannon of the Springfield, Mass., Club of the International - American Hockey League were obtained today by the Kansas City American Hockey Association Club.

Busy Bruins —By Pap'

Milt SCHMIDT
-THE BRUINS' CENTER IS IN THE THICK OF THE FIGHT FOR TOP SCORING HONORS
SCHMIDT
BAUER
DUMART
THE "KRAUT" FRONT LINE FROM KITCHENER HAS KEPT THE BRUINS ON TOP AND IS DESTINED TO BECOME ONE OF THE STAND-OUT LINES OF HOCKEY
DUMART SCORED THE HAT TRICK AGAINST THE CHICAGO BLACK HAWKS
Pap'

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Most Collegiate Cage Teams Back at Conference Work

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Having run out of railroad tickets—and intersectional foes—most of the country's collegiate basketball teams are back home now, ready to settle down to the serious business of settling conference or sectional disputes.

There are only a few of the travelers still swinging through foreign territory, seeking seasoning and prestige. California, St. Mary's, Syracuse and the highly touted New Mexico Aggies still seem to have some stops unpunched.

Aggies Come East

The two coast schools will have a large hand in helping dedicate fieldhouses on Utah University and Utah State campuses, while the busy border champions, the Aggies, head East for battles with Temple in Philadelphia Wednesday, Long Island University in Madison Square Garden Friday and Baltimore U. at Baltimore Saturday.

Syracuse winds up a midwestern odyssey against Michigan State tonight—the same night that Kansas plays Loyola and Kansas State meets De Paul in a well-planned Chicago double-header.

Heavy league firing has already started in the Big Ten where Ohio State's defending champions are looking up—from the cellar. The Bucks were beaten by Michigan while their two fiercest foes—Indiana and Purdue opened the season as simply as the man performs on the flying trapeze.

Ivy League

In the other sections, the titular play has been so light that there are not many standings worth publishing. Section by section, here is how they shape up:

East: The Ivy League has to chase after Pennsylvania, off to a sizzling one-point victory over Cornell in the league's only game Saturday. All the others save Princeton get into action this week with Harvard-Columbia, Penn-Yale, Harvard-Dartmouth and Columbia-Yale offering the fireworks. Cornell plays Colgate in a non-conference tussle.

New York U., winner Saturday night over Manhattan 31-27 in the Garden, rests this week, but its city rival, Long Island, steps back into the spotlight with that New Mexico Aggie battle.

And on a full eastern card, these games also look good: Bradley-George Washington, Georgetown-Penn State, Catholic-Duquesne, Pitt - Cornell, Lafayette - Army, Penn State-Carnegie and Navy-Penn.

Ohio State Low

Midwest: Ohio State opened its quest for another Big Ten title by being victimized by an alert Michigan team, 40-35, which may give an indication of what is in store for midwestern fans this season. Indiana had a struggle, as expected, before downing Illinois, 38-36, and Purdue came through in fine fashion with a 40-29 victory over the hitherto undefeated Northwestern Wildcats. Minnesota and Wisconsin also started off right, nipping Iowa and Chicago. A full schedule of games tonight, headed by the Indiana-Iowa tussle, will help clear the picture.

Butler, always a midwestern power, was beaten by Illinois and Long Island and then bounced back nicely to top La Salle. De Paul and Loyola, a couple of other midway powers, have the Kansans on their hands tonight in the Chicago twin bill. Notre Dame's narrow victory over weak Syracuse was not very encouraging to the Irish adherents.

South: Georgia is still the Southeastern kingpin, knocking over everything in sight for four victories last week—extending its winning streak to six in a row. Kentucky went out of the conference to play Kansas State and Xavier, and its record of five out of six is nothing to hide under a basket. There are no major changes, but things pep up this week with 12 conference and three intersectional battles. In the Southern Conference, Duke, North Carolina, Wake Forest and Maryland opened their current campaigns successfully. Duke and Carolina both beat Davidson, Wake Forest stopped strong Washington and Lee and Maryland took Clemson, weakened by the loss of Banks McFadden, the footballer. The principal feature was Duke's field house-dedication win over Princeton by 37-27 before 7,500 spectators, a new Southern cage attendance record.

The Duke-Maryland, Tulane-Alabama, L. S. U.-Mississippi, Tennessee-Alabama, and Georgia-Florida tests head the Mason Dixon program.

Missouri Valley: Drake and Washburn opened their league campaigns with double victories at St. Louis, where Drake beat Washington 27-22 and St. Louis U. 47-29, while Washburn was trimming Washington 47-37 and St. Louis 32-27. Drake and Oklahoma Aggies, co-champions, play the loop's headline game Saturday at Des Moines.

Oklahoma Games

Southwest: While the Southwest's prize package of dynamite—the N. M. Aggies—shuffle East, they may not be missed out home, for the Oklahoma U.-Oklahoma Aggie game is on schedule this week. That will cause as much excitement as Kansas' beating of Oklahoma, by 46-26, did last week. That and Nebraska's upset win over California may be forgotten, however, when Rice plays Texas Christian and Baylor and Texas Aggies clash.

Rocky Mountains: In Logan, Utah State plays California and Utah U. meets St. Mary's tonight and then they trade opponents tomorrow at Salt Lake City in the dedication ceremonies for two new fieldhouses. Friday's conference schedule pits Wyoming against Colorado State, Colorado against Utah State, and Utah against Denver U., now sharing the league lead with Colorado's Buffaloes. Each has won one.

Pacific Coast

Pacific Coast: The coast kids are coming home and so the conference warfare will start to hum this week. In the southern division Friday night U. C. L. A. and Stanford play at Palo Alto and California and U. S. C. meet at Los Angeles. Last week's non-conference happenings saw U. C. L. A. triumph over St. Mary's and U. S. C. beat Loyola of Los Angeles. In a double-header last Saturday undefeated U. S. C. took St. Mary's and Loyola upset U. C. L. A. in a 44-foul game.

In the northern division, Oregon State, the early favorite, trounced the oft-beaten Idaho five twice to take the league lead. Washington State, rated with Oregon and Oregon State as the top three, stumbled, losing its opener to Washington 39-38, but coming back to win Saturday night 51-35 for the fourth victory in 20 years on a Seattle floor. Idaho plays Oregon tonight and tomorrow in the first conference test for the latter, N. C. A. A. champions.

Back in 1894, Binghamton defeated Buffalo 30 to 17—in baseball.

Big League Contract Time Arouses Slumbering Fans

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Like a siren of spring, Dizzy Dean's holdout song over the week end aroused slumbering baseball fans to the fact that contract time is here again.

In the next week or two the documents with the dotted lines will have been mailed to just about every eligible major leaguer, but the chant of "Ole Diz" is not likely to get much of a chorus. For one thing a lot of players, including several perennial members of the holdout clan, already are signed.

Reds Sign Early

Championsnip clubs are popularly supposed to face the most trouble rounding their players into line, but the Cincinnati Reds at this early date have 14 under contract for 1940 and the New York Yankees, who will not put their papers into the mail until next week, are not expecting much fuss. That World Series bonus every year seems to keep the Bronx boys happy.

The first of the Reds to sign up was third baseman Bill Werber who has a pretty practical opinion of his own value, and one of the first was Paul Derringer, the big pitcher who used to be quarrelsome about his figures.

Pitcher Bucky Walters, the National League's most valuable player, and first baseman Frank McCormick, slapped their names on two-year contracts without the slightest hesitation.

Paul Waner In

Paul Waner, the Pittsburgh Pirates' persistent holdout, jumped to terms last November after conferring briefly in New York with President William E. Benswanger and his new manager, Frank Frisch. This action was not because Waner had no talking point, for he batted .328 last year and ranked fourth in the National League.

The Cleveland Indians have Bob Feller, Mel Harder and Jeff Heath signed and sealed—and they were about the only three that might have been expected to give the Tribe trouble. Feller was reported to have been given $25,000. Whatever it was, it caused President Alva Bradley to remark he did not know whether "we signed Feller or he signed us."

The Boston Red Sox gave Joe Cronin another five year player-manager contract last September and followed up this coup by signing Ted Williams, Jimmie Foxx, Bob Doerr and Jim Tabor, four better than fair faces, for the 1940 campaign.

Storm Centers

The Detroit Tigers already have Charley Gehringer and the New York Giants Carl Hubbell as bellwethers for their flocks. The Chicago Cubs have most of their stars and other clubs have numerous lesser known players in line. If trouble comes, as some little 'n sure to, the storm centers may be these:

Red Rolfe, third base star of the Yankees, who is looking for a raise, but big! He staged a futile holdout last year, finally signed at the club's terms and then had the best year of his career.

Dolph Camilli of the Brooklyn Dodgers, who was offered a $1,000 boost to sign at the end of the season and refused. Now President Larry MacPhail says the Latin will have to take the same as in 1939.

Doc Cramer and Joe Vosmik of the Red Sox, whose pay Boston might try to trim to make them more attractive in a deal for pitching or catching strength.

Hank Leiber, who wants to get into the upper brackets with the Cubs.

Joe Medwick of the Cardinals, who took a $2,000 cut to $18,000 after a lot of wrangling last spring and wants to get it back with interest.

Hank Greenberg of Detroit, who thinks he had a good season in 1939 even if the management does not.

Shore Missing

Early in the season Art Ross voiced the belief that his current Bruins were a better hockey team than the Boston team which won 36 of its 48 games and wound up with the Stanley Cup. There was considerable lifting of the eyebrows for the 1939-40 team is just about the same as last year's except for the fact that Eddie Shore is missing. And Shore was rated the backbone of the Bruins.

No doubt, Ross was basing his judgment on the fact that Roy Conacher, Mel Hill, Johnny Crawford and Frank Brimsek would be far better hockey players for the experience they gained.

Well, the way Boston has been roaring along at the top of the National Hockey League, there's not much reason to believe that Ross didn't know what he was talking about.

Boston has been doing better than just fair despite the fact that Crawford, Conacher and Hill have been out of service much of the current season with injuries. Conacher suffered a broken wrist and Hill a badly battered knee.

The manner in which the famed "Kraut" line from Kitchener—Woody Dumart, Bobby Bauer and Milt Schmidt—has come through supplies the answer to the question of how the Bruins have managed to keep rolling up victories despite the series of injuries. Ross is shouting from the house-tops that Schmidt is destined to prove one of the all-time centers of hockey. And the "Kraut" line is certain to develop into a standout.

The loss of Shore apparently hasn't hurt the Boston team as much as most folks thought it would. Johnny Shewchuk has come through in grand style, playing a sound, rugged game at defense. He is another who gives promise of future greatness and he may one day make Boston fans forget Eddie Shore.

Brimsek's record isn't as sensational as his freshman effort but he still remains one of the top goalies of the circuit. Frank, very likely, misses Shore out there on the defense, regardless of how Ross feels about it. —Pap'

Indians Schedule 26 Spring Games

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—The Cleveland Indians will play 26 games during their spring training season, 21 of them against major league clubs, Tribe officials have announced.

Twelve games will be played at the team's new Fort Myers, Fla., camp. On their home trip the Indians will meet the New York Giants 12 times and also will play them twice at Cleveland. The schedule:

March 14—Syracuse at Fort Lauderdale, 15—Washington at Fort Myers; 16—Newark at Sebring; 17—Rochester at Fort Myers; 18—Phillies at Fort Myers; 19—Giants at Winter Haven; 20—Washington at Orlando; 21—Open; 22—Rochester at West Palm Beach; 23—Giants at Fort Myers; 24—Not yet filled; 25—Phillies at Miami Beach; 26—Cardinals at St. Petersburg; 27—Syracuse at Fort Myers; 28—Break camp; 29—Columbus, Ga., at Columbus, Ga.; 30—Atlanta at Atlanta; 31—Atlanta at Atlanta.

April 1—Giants at Thomasville, Ga.; 2—Giants at Jacksonville, Fla.; 3—Giants at Waycross, Ga.; 4—Giants at Augusta, Ga.; 5—Giants at Cordele, Ga.; 6—Giants at Macon, Ga.; 7—Giants at Gadsden, Ala.; 8—Giants at Anderson, S. C.; 9—Giants at Salisbury, N. C.; 10—Giants at Tarboro, N. C.; 11—Giants at Danville, Va.; 12—Giants at Bluefield, W. Va.; 13—Giants at Cleveland; 14—Giants at Cleveland.

Hockey at a Glance

Results Dec. 7

By the Associated Press

National League

New York Rangers 3, Detroit 0.
Boston 6, New York Americans 2.
Montreal 2, Chicago 1.

International-American League

Philadelphia 2, Indianapolis 2.
Pittsburgh 2, Syracuse 2.
Providence 4, Hershey 1.
New Haven 4, Cleveland 2.

American Association

St. Louis 5, Minneapolis 1.
St. Paul 2, Omaha 1 (overtime).

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

LOS ANGELES—Rain sends scores upward, but Clayton Heafner of Linville, N. C., keeps lead in score of 212.

* * *

MANILA—Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Arlington, Mass., wins Philippine open golf with 72-hole score of 287.

* * *

LOS ANGELES—Rainy weather forces week's postponement of football game between Green Bay Packers and National League All-Stars.

* * *

NEW YORK—Indoor track season ushered in by K. of C. games with Don Lash winning two-mile and Glenn Cunningham half-mile runs.

* * *

TAMPA, Fla.—Finals of Dixie tennis tournament postponed until Monday because of rain, with Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta meeting in singles.

* * *

WATERBURY, Conn.—Steve Dyak of Willimantic, Conn., married Friday, wins $1,000 wedding present by scoring record-breaking 2,116 for first prize in United States Duckpin Sweepstakes.

'Unknown at Harvard'

SEATTLE (AP)—The men who coached Harvard crews to three straight victories over Yale and to the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley, England, apparently aren't very well known on the Harvard campus.

Charles Noble of Seattle sent a Christmas card to Tom Bolles, varsity coach at Harvard, and Harvey Love, frosh coach.

The letter returned this week, unopened.

Stamped on the envelope were the words:

"Unknown at Harvard University." "Try alumni director."

WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

Leading Articles

JANUARY 13, 1940

EYES ON THE ORIENT — By Saville R. Davis
The expiration of the United States-Japanese trade treaty provides an opportunity to study the broader phases of conditions in the Orient now that Russia is so closely involved with Japan and China.

FLYING FLIVVERS FOR THE FAMILY — By Albert D. Hughes
Since airplane pilots are being turned out faster than airplanes these days, designers are busy trying to make small planes that will take the place in family life of the old Model T Ford.

BEHIND THE SCENES IN THE MIDDLE EAST — By Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah
Well-known Afghan author of books on Asia and the Far East shows the deep concern in Central and Western Asia over possible results of the European conflict.

THE WHITE HOUSE LURES ANOTHER TAFT — By Morris D. Ervin
The Ohio Senator's rapid rise in popularity as presidential timber has surprised Republican ringmasters who decry his lack of political "color."

SHOPPING FOR A BABY — By Helen Hulett Sears
Ten couples are standing with outstretched arms for every baby that the adoption agencies have to place, is the surprising finding of this study of modern child adoption practice.

A CULTURE THAT WAS AMERICA'S BEFORE THE WHITE MAN CAME — By Carmen Sequeira
The art expressions of a vanished but once powerful race that flourished in Nicaragua before Columbus set sail are portrayed in story and photographs.

in next Saturday's issue of

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The Home Forum

Our Furry Friend

IF, ONCE UPON a time, a world-famous Harvard professor could take notes on the behaviour of his own son and incorporate them in his classroom lectures and books, then may not I be forgiven for using my Ulysses as a kind of field laboratory for the story of feline traits and habits?

* * *

Among other things, I should like to find out if cats really dislike cold. They pretend to Ulysses withstands my efforts to put him out of doors on a chilly day with all possible devices of passive resistance. He has to be dragged from his cushion and carried to the door. He curls limply into an enormous caterpillar, while with one hand I have to work with bolts and latch. He drops to the doorsill and sits with the tip of his tail provokingly waving just within the aperture.

Or he may even offer active opposition. The other day the brightness and briskness outside prompted me to rouse him from his habitual nap and propel him in the direction of fresh air. He smelled of it, spat briefly as if to say "Shoo!" and dashed back into the hall. I tried to catch him, but he ran into a little room just off from the stairs, disappeared under a couch, and sulked behind a pile of books. (Books under the couch? Yes, they have to be put somewhere.) There he lowered, green-eyed and injured.

In half an hour, he hunted me out, looked at me sweetly, and of his own accord did what he almost never does without much coaxing on my part—took a drink from his water-dish. Then, having expressed his forgiveness, he returned to his cushion. He had successfully recorded his aversion to being put out in the cold, and considered the incident closed.

* * *

Of the same import was his behavior, when he was accidentally held captive on the veranda roof. He has learned that, if he fails to come into the house at bedtime, he can climb an oak tree near the veranda, jump from the tip of a branch to the roof, and say "P-r-r-p!" at my window. Thereupon a patient mistriss will awake, rise and let him in. He tried the same routine once by day, when I was absent and there was no one in the house to hear his summons. After several hours I came home, called him, heard him answer importunately, but could not see him. In time I thought of the veranda roof. Sure enough, there he was, with his face against my window, telling me what he thought of the treatment he was receiving. When I opened the window, he sprang in without his customary "Thank you!" raced down the stairs, scolding all the way, until he came to a patch of sunshine on the living-room floor. There he sat down as if he could never be budged from that spot of comfort.

So he does seem to object to cold and love warmth.

On the other hand, when he has once been successfully ejected from a firelit room, he will sit for an hour with apparent contentment on a wet veranda or a snowy walk.

* * *

There was also the night when he came, not to my window, but to my door, for he had happened to be in betimes. He said "P-r-r-p!" softly as usual, and I, as usual, hunted up my dressing-gown and slippers, and went out to him. With loud purrs of gratitude, he gallumped ahead of me down the stairs; but, when I opened the front door, he again turned the other way, and pounded up the stairs as if his legs were steel rods and his feet hammer-heads, all the time purring hugely and spreading his whiskers a foot wide. He sprang to the sill of my open window and, when at last I fell asleep again, he was still sitting there, meanwhile taking a bath with loud burglings and lappings. A wintry nor'wester was blowing all the way down from the White Mountains, but he apparently was basking in it.

So what can we make of that?

* * *

Another thing that piques my curiosity is a cat's unerring instinct about property rights. It is common lore that cats are devoted to places. I suspect that they think the houses in which they live are theirs; at least a petted cat does. The house and its environs belong to him, and the human beings in it are suffered to remain there as his servitors. For myself, I do not object. Certainly I have no patience with those stony-hearted women who keep a cat, but never let it farther into the house than the kitchen. As for allowing a cat to sit on the chairs, that seems to me to give the final touch of comfort to a home.

I should add, however, that a cat is much more at ease if he has a chair or a cushion of his own. He quickly learns what is his; and, when he is settled in his own particular place, you could not find any Briton in his castle more sure of himself or firm about his rights.

Ulysses knows property limits, I am sure. His hair rises at the sight of four-footed intruders within our boundaries; but, so long as they remain on the far side of the line, he only watches, with much wariness.

One evening Briar, who is a handsome, well-mannered setter, followed his mistress to our house. He came in all smiles, but was met at the entrance to the living-room by Ulysses. Instantly Briar lay down as close as possible to the front door, with one eye cocked so that he could keep his mistress in sight. Ulysses crouched nearby with his back to the dog, but with his right ear turned for any sound from the unwelcome visitor. For a long time they remained thus, Briar whimpering occasionally, the cat disdainful but on guard. Presently there was some moving about in the room and Briar took advantage of it to slip in and lie close at the feet of the one person he trusted. Thereupon Ulysses changed his base, this time to a spot under a stool, where he sat cramped but dignified, and silently alert until the dog and owner departed. No doubt, if there had been need, Ulysses would have defended his hearthstone with raking claws, but armed neutrality was enough.

* * *

One thing I am sure of, that it is unsafe to generalize greatly about cats. As much as any animal—perhaps more than any other animal—they have individuality. I have known many of them and the remembrance of each is not only pleasant, but distinct. There is no danger of getting them confused one with another.

First in my roster of pets come Nigger and Blacky who were companions of my early childhood—the one gentle and maulable, the other with "pride in his port and defiance in his eye." Then came in rapid succession Tiger, who would docilely ride in a doll carriage; Mustard who was an inveterate wanderer and had to be advertised regularly in the "Lost" column; and Dixie who, to the end of an extraordinarily long life, would follow us about out-of-doors like a dog; Telly who was born in a telephone office and had a sister named Phoney; and Smoky, scarred hero of many battles. Each of these is memorable, not only because he was a favorite member of the household, but because he had definite peculiarities; and from each of them I learned about cats.

And now we have Ulysses, who wandered in one day as a gift of the hurricane. Ulysses who is beautiful, but — comparatively — dumb. (Please excuse me, my dear furry friend!) Dumb, perhaps, yet showing a great amount of self-protective good sense. I am learning much about cats from him.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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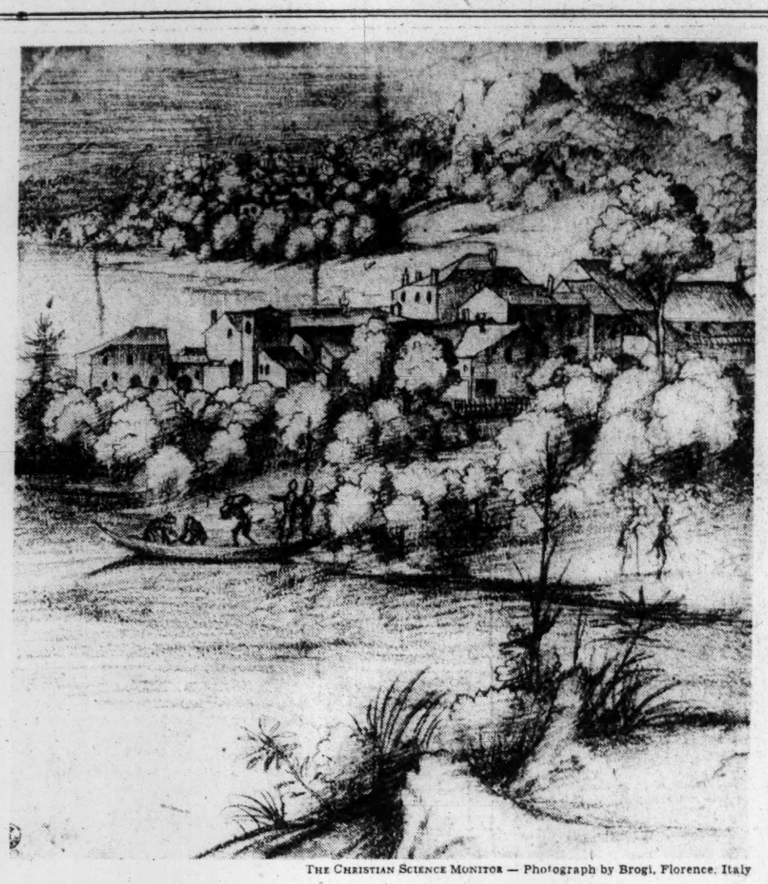

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Brogi, Florence, Italy

A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY DRAWING: *By Giulio Campagnola*

THIS DRAWING OF a rural waterside scene, which is preserved in the Uffizi Galleries in Florence, might well be taken for the work of a modern artist. It is, on the contrary, by one of long ago.

Giulio Campagnola, who made it more than four centuries ago, was born in Padua in 1482. He manifested unusual gifts; and, as early as 1495, when but thirteen, had already given evidence of exceptional powers both in scholarship and art.

He became a painter, miniaturist, and engraver, and in 1514 he was referred to as an "incisore di carattere" or type-cutter, in the will of the famous Aldo Manuzio. After that date there is, so far as is known, no further mention of him. But this delightful little drawing, which has survived the centuries, keeps, with other such works, his memory alive today.

Learning to Draw In Japan

FATHER WISHED to have two or three illustrations made of something in his English book, so it was decided to have Mr. Kawasaki, a painter of Japanese style pictures, do them for him. Because of my fondness for drawing pictures, it was decided to have the artist come two or three times a week to give me instruction also. . . . Mr Kawasaki brought a small pretty brocaded box containing highly scented Chinese ink, one big and one small brush, and some Japanese drawing-papers for me. With these materials, my lessons began. I did not use any copy, but had to make the strokes which the teacher did and learn to move my hands. This was done with the big brush, thick strokes, thin strokes, and gradually I had to make circles. Afterward, I did copy work, taking historical characters, from a collection contained in a thick book which Mr. Kawasaki brought. He would have me draw from them, any one that I liked. . . . I chose Kojima Takanori, wearing a straw raincoat over his armour, writing poems on the cherry tree. I liked this very much and so took pains in copying it.

One day the teacher brought many kinds of toys, and said that he would give them to me. Among them was one that I took a great fancy to, contained in a glass box. It was Momotaro (peach-boy), made of clay, attired in military uniform, holding a flag with the inscription, "First in Japan," with a sword hanging at his side, riding a white horse. . . These I thought were my reward for making Kojima Takanori pictures well, but it was not the case, I learned afterward. He came to get material assistance from my father, a big sum, which father was not able to give in full, but helped him some, and with this amount he was turned away. My painting lessons stopped here!—From "Father and I—Memories of Lafcadio Hearn," by KAZUO KOIZUMI. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Winter Thoughts

The mind puts off
Its green brocade,
And knows again
The shadowed avenue,
The twilight blue with snow,
The quiet, insistent
Music of the spade.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

The Methodical Swallow

SWALLOWS ARE summer visitors, . . . They are not easily overlooked, for they soon announce their arrival by their pleasant warbling song. There is little musical talent in this warble of the swallows, but to hear it after the silence of winter is just as gladsome as to hear the cuckoo. . . .

I know an instance of a pair of swallows returning for the last three years to the same cart-shed with remarkable punctuality. In 1934 the birds constructed their mud-nest on a beam that spanned the shed, and reared two broods. The following year, on April 21st, the same two birds—identified by the rings they were wearing—reached their old home. The nest was inspected at once, but, after their long flight they postponed renovations until the next day. On the twelfth day after their arrival the first egg was laid. The following year the birds first reached the shed on April 20th, a day earlier than the previous year, and last year, 1937, they again arrived on April 21st. Each year, two broods have been successfully raised, the original nest having been the foundation for all subsequent renovations.—B. MELVILLE NICHOLAS, in "At Home About Hedgerows and Homesteads." (London: Blackie.)

A Silver Silence

The earth was silver where our footsteps led
Down to the margin of that winter sea,
A silver silence broken by our tread
Across a world of quiet snow where we
Moved past the spruces to the waiting shore.
Soundless it seemed at first as though the tide
Had ebbed forever and would no more pour
Its azure lava up the countryside.

Yet when we left that silver space behind us,
We saw the laughing blue of waters rise
Up through the winter gullies to remind us,
That still upon the parchments of the skies,
Blue was enscrolled as if the summer still
Leaned down to paint the water and the hill.

HAROLD VINAL

Prayer for All

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE WORLD IS BEING drawn more closely together today in material ways. Important happenings in one nation are no longer isolated or hidden, but may be flashed around the world, quickly to become known in every other nation. Spiritually speaking, however, the world has yet to find unity of purpose. True religion has not been generally recognized as the impelling motive or this would not be so, for where the teachings of the Bible have been regarded as giving rules for right living, love, tolerance, and co-operation have been more prevalent. One cannot live to himself alone, and in this age of speedy communication, a nation cannot live selfishly aloof from other nations.

The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, has given many individuals all over the world an understanding of the Bible, thus awakening a conscious desire to live according to its teachings. The individual, seeing that he is a part of a great whole, dwelling in a spiritual universe, where God, Love, is All, immediately strives to reflect Love in his own life, and to free himself from the evil beliefs which may have seemed pleasurable or unavoidable.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this practical religion, was not disturbed over the turbulence of error. With serene faith she has written (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 301), "The present flux in religious faith may be found to be a healthy fermentation, by which the lees of religion will be lost, dogma and creed will pass off in scum, leaving a solid Christianity at the bottom—a foundation for the builders." Then she added, "I would that all the churches on earth could unite as brethren in one prayer: Father, teach us the life of Love." Would not this prayer promote and hasten the appearing of "solid Christianity"?

The human race has labored under the illusive fear of enemies. It is not difficult to see that the wiles of the serpent—evil—can always be resisted and rejected. The temptation is to believe in both good and evil, both love and hate, both matter and Spirit. Let us ask: Is it possible really to know both evil and good? Is not the unfolding exercise of good all that is lasting, enjoyable, far-reaching, powerful?

The most spiritually-minded Teacher the world has ever known said (Matthew 5:44), "Love your enemies." At an hour of deep consecration, in the midst of his highest demonstration of God's presence and the immortality of man as His likeness, Jesus prayed for his enemies' forgiveness (Luke 23:34): "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." What a spirit of love! Compassion such as this will unite the world when individually cherished and expressed.

In unselfishly establishing her religion on a worldwide basis, Mrs. Eddy encountered misunderstanding, opposition, and hatred. She had discovered and set forth the divine Principle and rule of healing taught by Jesus, and revealed the spiritual nature of man, which, when understood, may be demonstrated by all. Anyone may lay aside a false concept of man and claim his spiritual sonship with God. Love can be reflected in love in daily transactions. Truth is reflected in honest and upright dealings with others. Life is expressed in health, untouched by disease

In learning to live "the life of Love," each individual promotes Christianity in his community, and, in that degree, for his nation. Enough of "the life of Love" in any country would purify the mental atmosphere for all; tolerance, honesty, and Christliness would replace bigotry, hate, and atheism. The student of Christian Science acquires confidence through prayer. Of her own prayer Mrs. Eddy has written (Miscellany, p. 220): "I also have faith that my prayer availeth, and that He who is overturning will overturn until He whose right it is shall reign. Each day I pray: 'God bless my enemies; make them Thy friends; give them to know the joy and the peace of Love.'"

"God bless my enemies"! This prayer epitomizes Christianity, and establishes a right "foundation for the builders." Resentment and hate are most harmful to the one who harbors them, and only love will free us from a sense of hatred. Inspired thought perceives spiritual power and presence, and realizes that man is God-governed, God-endowed. As this great fact is acknowledged, men will learn to live and abide in Christian fellowship.

"Make them Thy friends"! This prayer is an incentive so to live that we may bear witness to Truth at all times. A life of sincerity, veracity, and kindness is a potent example, attracting others to the truth of being. Others will be led to seek God through the godliness we express to them. A truly Christian life makes friends for Christianity. What more could one desire than to be a friend of God?

"Give them to know the joy and the peace of Love"! True communion with God includes all mankind in spiritual affection. True prayer affirms the ideal which love cherishes and practices. All may experience tranquillity and joy in the knowledge that "the Lord God omnipotent reigneth" (Revelation 19:6). Evil devices have neither place, power, voice, nor attraction, for only Love reigns. Love expressed is joy and peace, and life is wholesome and free when we see that living is loving.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian)

Ima Mindenkiért

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

ANYAGI DOLGOKBAN a világot mindég szorosabb kötelékek fűzik össze. Az egyes országokban történő fontos események híre nem marad többé elszigetelve, vagy elrejtve, hanem villámgyorsan elküldhetők az egész föld minden pontjára, hogy arról minden országban gyorsan tudhassanak. Szellemi szempontból beszélve azonban, a világ még nem talált célközösséget. Az emberiség általában még nem ismerte el az igazi vallásosságot késztető motívumának, mert különben ez nem lenne úgy, mert ahol a Bibliát a helyes életmód szabályadójának tekintik, ott gyakrabban érvényesűl a szeretet, az engedékenység és az együttműködés gondolata. Senki sem élhet csak önmagának, és a gyors közlekedés ezen korában egy nemzet sem élhet a többi nemzetektől való elszigetelés önzésében.

A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) tankönyve, Mary Baker Eddynek "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) című műve megadta sok embernek a világ minden részében a Biblia helyes értelmét, ez által annak tudatos óhaját keltve fel bennük, hogy tanításai szerint éljenek. Amint az ember látja, hogy ő egy nagy egésznek egy része, s hogy egy szellemi világegyetemben lakik, melynek Isten—a Szeretet—a Mindene, azonnal Szeretetet igyekez saját életében kifejezni, s igyekezik magát azon gonosz hiedelmektől felszabadítani, melyek esetleg kellemeseknek, vagy kikerülhetetlennek látszottak.

Ennek a praktikus vallásnak a Felfedezőjét és Alapítóját, Mrs. Eddyt, nem aggasztotta a tévedés háborgása. Nyugodt hittel ezt írta (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, A Krisztus, Tudós, Első Egyháza, és Különfélék, 301. old): „A vallásos hit mostani zavarossága talán csak egy egészséges erjedés, melyben a vallás csapadékai el fognak tűnni, a dogmák és a tanok le fognak folyni a tajtékban, egy szilárd keresztyénséget hagyva a fenéken—egy alapot az építőknek." És ez után ezt adja hozzá: „Bárcsak a föld minden temploma testvérek módjára egy imában egyesülhetne: Atyánk, tanits meg minket a Szeretet életére." Nem segítené elő és nem siettetné ez az ima a „szilárd keresztyénség" megjelenését?

Az emberi faj mindég ellenségektől való abrándszerű félelemtől szenvedett. Nem nehéz azt látni, hogy a kigyó—a gonosz—furfangjainak mindég ellent lehet állani és azokat mindég el lehet utasítani. A kisértés az, hogy higyjünk a jóban is és a gonoszban is, a szeretetben és a gyűlöletben, az anyagban és a Szellemben. Tegyük fel ezt a kérdést: Lehetséges a gonoszat is és a jót is mint valóságot ismerni? Nem igaz, hogy a jónak előttünk kibontakozó gyakorlása az egyetlen tartós, élvezhető, messzeható, hatalommal bíró dolog?

A világ legátszelleműltebb gondolkozású Tanítója ezt mondta (Máté 5:44): „Szeressétek ellenségeiteket." A mély felszentelés órájában, Isten jelenlétének és az ember—mint Isten hasonlatossága — halhatatlanságának legmagasabb bebizonyítása közepette, Jézus imádkozott, hogy bocsásson meg Isten az ellenségeinek (Lukács 23:34): „Atyám! bocsásd meg nékik; mert nem tudják mit cselekesznek." A szeretetnek milyen nagyszerű szelleme ez! Az ilyen könyörületesség egyesíteni fogja a világot, mikor egyénileg lesz értékelve és kifejezve.

Mikor Mrs. Eddy a vallását önzetlenül az egész világra kiterjedő alapokon bevezette, félreértéssel, ellenállással és gyűlölettel találkozott. Mrs. Eddy föltedezte és megmagyarázta annak a gyógyításnak az isteni Alapelvét és szabályát, melyet Jézus tanított, és feltárta az ember szellemi létét, melyet bárki, aki érti, be tud bizonyítani. Akárki félre teheti az emberre vonatkozó hamis fogalmat és igényt tehet az Istenhez fűző szellemi fiúságára. A Szeretet mindennapi ügyeinkben kifejezett szeretetben tükrözhető vissza; Igazság a másokkali érintkezésekben tanusított becsületben és tisztességben; az Élet a betegségtől érintetlen egészségben.

Mikor valaki azon fáradozik, hogy a „Szeretet életét" élje, evvel szorosabb körében és ezen mértékben a nemzetében is, a keresztyénség javát szolgálja. Ha elegen élnék a „Szeretet életét" akármelyik országban, ez megtisztítaná a szellemi légkört mindenki számára; tűrés, becsületesség és krisztusi erények foglalnák el a tűrést nem ismerő vakbuzgóság, gyűlölet és istentagadás helyét. A Krisztusi Tudomány tanulója bizalmat imája által nyer. A saját imájáról Mrs. Eddy ezt írta (Miscellany, 220 old.): „Továbbá van abban is hitem, hogy az imám hathatós, s hogy Aki rommá tesz, rommá fog tenni addig, amíg az, akié az uralom, fog uralkodni. Mindennap így imádkozom: 'Isten, áld meg az ellenségeimet; tedd őket a Te barátaiddá; add meg nekik, hogy ismerhessék a Szeretet gyönyörét és békéjét' "

„Isten áld meg az ellenségeimet"! Ez az ima röviden kifejezi a keresztyénség jellemét és megfekteti a helyes „alapot az építőknek." Az érzékenység boszúsága és a gyűlölet leginkább annak árt, aki befogadja és csak szeretet szabadít tel minket a gyűlölet érzésétől. Az ihletett gondolat látja a szellemi hatalmat és jelenlétet, és érti, hogy az embert Isten kormányozza és Isten ruházza. Amint ezt a nagy tényt el fogják ismerni, az emberek meg fognak tanúlni egymással tartós keresztyén barátságban élni.

„Tedd őket a Te barátaiddá"! Ez az ima arra serkent, hogy úgy éljünk, hogy az Igazságról bármikor is tanuságot tehessünk. Egy őszinte, igazmondó, jóságos élet hathatós például szolgál, mely másokat is a lét igazságához vonz. Az istenesség, melyet mi fejezünk ki, másokat is fog az Isten keresésére késztetni. Egy igazán keresztyén élet barátokat szerez a keresztyénségnek. Kívánhatunk többet annál, hogy az Isten barátjai legyünk?

„Add meg nekik, hogy ismerhessék a Szeretet gyönyörét és békéjét"! Az Istennel való igazi, közvetlen érintkezés befoglalja az egész emberiséget a szellemi szeretetbe. Az igazi ima azon ideálhoz ragaszkodik, melyet a szeretet becsül és gyakorol. Mindenki érezheti azon meggyőződésnek nyugalmát és örömét, hogy „Uralkodik az Úr, a mi Istenünk, a mindenható" (Jelenések 19:6). Gonosz terveknek nincs se helyük, se hatalmuk, hangjuk, vagy vonzó erejük, mert csak a Szeretet uralkodik. A Szeretet kifejezése öröm és béke, és az élet egészségessé és szabaddá válik, mikor látjuk, hogy az élet szeretet.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositast.

Music Under Princely Patronage

THE BIRTHPLACE OF Liszt, though it was so near to Vienna, was on the confines of the civilized world and not far removed from the dominions of the Turk. Indeed, the Turks had receded from there. The minaret and the standard of the crescent moon had been known in those lands, but the Hungarians lived, now, in an antique, feudal peace on the very edges of the modern earth. The wars and disturbances of Napoleon can hardly have reached them, for their only connection with the world was through the insensate luxury and extravagance of their landlords. These were the Esterhazy. Their very name bespeaks that.

Eisenstadt was the first great palace of the Esterhazy, but Prince Nicholas Joseph, 1714-1790, who had travelled to Italy and France, was not satisfied and began to build Esterhaza, a few miles away from it. The circumstances of his life are hardly credible, but its glitter and brilliance were decidedly a part of the Orient. The palace and gardens of Esterhaza were on an immense scale, and he kept open house there, to the extent that it became equivalent to what a modern hotel would be, were its owner a philanthropist. Every foreign visitor to Vienna made a point of staying there for three or four days. We may doubt whether Esterhaza contained much in the way of works of art, but the gardens must have been delightful, and the horses, the carriages, the liveries were splendid.

However, the chief recreation of the Prince was in music, and this was, also, the amusement of his guests. There were daily concerts, and German or Italian opera on alternate nights, with an occasional musical piece played by the marionettes, or fantoccini. For all this, the great Haydn was responsible, and he was employed at Esterhaza for thirty years, until the death of the Prince. During this time he wrote an infinity of music, the fame of which spread, by degrees, to the extreme limits of Europe. The atmosphere was of music, and of music in many different forms.

For it may be said that during these years Haydn started the symphony and the string-quartet as we know them. And his theatrical music, which has been unduly neglected, cannot have been the least delightful part of his activity. Indeed, if we wish to regret music of his that is never heard, we may think of his comic operas and vaudevilles, of a Chinese pantomime for marionettes, of the marches for the Esterhazy Grenadiers; and, when all these are added to his known and popular compositions, it must be conceded that the rumours and echoes of fine music may have lingered, twenty years after he left the place, until Liszt was born.—From "Liszt," by SACHEVERELL SITWELL. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1940

Cold Wave No Longer Sneaks In

Adequate Canadian service now enables forecasts at least 24 hours in advance.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Until a few years ago New England was particularly vulnerable to unexpected cold waves, for the Canadian network of telegraphic stations did not reach far north and northwest of here. Though unannounced cold waves have since become less frequent, we are now returned to the earlier vulnerability by Canada's withholding weather reports from stations in northern Ontario, eastern Quebec and the Maritime provinces. This might have serious consequences but—

Dr. Charles F. Brooks, director of Blue Hill Observatory, finds that weather maps of recent years show that 24 hours before a cold wave in New England there is a total weather situation of pressure and temperature distribution the main features of which are adequately defined by reports that are still received from Canada. Thus it will still be possible to predict wintertime cold waves in southern New England about a day in advance, and by cold waves weather men mean a fall in temperature amounting to 20 degrees Fahrenheit or more. Severe cold waves, involving drops of 35 degrees or more, are very rare.

* * *

What the great-grandson of Charles Dickens—R. C. D. Shuckburgh—considers the remedy for modern warfare is outlined in an interesting letter received today by Mrs. Harry L. Bagley of the Boston Branch, from headquarters of the Dickens Fellowship, in London.

This communication, signed by S. J. Rust, honorary secretary at 48 Doughty Street, "The Dickens House," where "Boz" produced "Oliver Trust," "Nicholas Nickleby" and "Barnaby Rudge," quotes a passage from a letter from this young law student, penned as he was leaving for the front:

"If only the Dickens spirit of Christian love and tolerance were to return, the face of the earth would be changed."

* * *

To Bostonians, Miami means sunshine, golf, swimming and palm trees. So when a snow train starts for Miami, it looks like real news! But that's what happens and at frequent intervals just now, but it's a different Miami. It's Miami, Manitoba, and the snow trains are those of the Canadian National Railways. To Canadians, Miami means sunshine, skiing, heavy clothing and glittering snow.

* * *

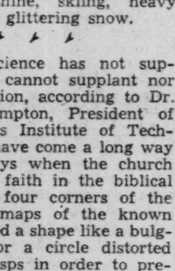
Natural science has not supplanted and cannot supplant nor destroy religion, according to Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. We have come a long way since the days when the church pinned such faith in the biblical phrase "the four corners of the earth" that maps of the known world depicted a shape like a bulging square or a circle distorted with four cusps in order to preserve this notion in the light of navigation and astronomical knowledge, he said, writing in the current Scientific Monthly.

"Science can, however, give a setting to which our thoughts on religious matters must conform. Science has continually forced men to take an ever-wider and grander concept of religion by breaking down artificial barriers of ignorance and superstition. Its whole tendency has been to emphasize the fundamentally spiritual character of religion as representing the highest ideals and aspirations of mankind as opposed to theological rules, doctrines, theories, etc. It has therefore had tremendous influence in shifting the emphasis of religion from the physical to the spiritual world."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Light snow this afternoon and tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning; continued moderately cold; minimum temperature tonight near 15; fresh northeasterly winds, backing to northwest and diminishing.



Maine: Snow, mostly light, this afternoon and tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning; continued cold.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Snow tonight and probably Tuesday morning; continued cold.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Snow, mostly light this afternoon and tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning; continued cold.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh and strong northeast backing to north winds diminishing late tonight or Tuesday and overcast weather with snow tonight, ending Tuesday morning.

Weather Outlook for the week beginning January 8:

North and Middle Atlantic States: A cold week although there will be some moderation in temperature about Monday night and again Friday, snow will begin in Middle Atlantic States Monday, and in North Atlantic States, Monday night or Tuesday, lasting 24 hours or more, generally fair thereafter, except for snow or rain about Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	18	28	New Orleans	38	48
Chicago	27	27	New York	24	28
Denver	10	27	Norfolk	33	34
Helena	13	17	Philadelphia	24	29
Kansas City	12	28	St. Louis	18	24
Los Angeles	57	59	San Francisco	57	58
Miami	64	78	Washington	24	28
Minneapolis	5	17			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., January 8.
B—Maximum, January 7.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:40 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Tuesday, 10:52 a. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:58, Monday.

Memories of the Past Are Graphically Recalled

By a Staff Photographer

Daughters of American Revolution Exhibit Rare Antiques

Left (left to right)—Miss Hester M. Shaw of West Somerville, Regent of the Chapter, in a costume of 1890; Mrs. John J. Fryer of West Somerville in a Martha Washington dress; Mrs. Edwin A. Shaw of West Somerville, in a Navajo Indian costume of 1854.

Center—Mrs. Franklin Balch of Topsfield in the dress of 1840.

Right—Quill work made by the plains Indians before the coming of Columbus.

These women took part in the Antiques Exhibition, sponsored by the Old South Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Social Hall of the Park Street Church. The exhibit embraced articles from early Indian work to fans and beaded bags, silver, brass and copper, daguerreotypes, dolls, caps and bonnets, candle dipping and a peat industry demonstration.

New Labor Act For R. I. Goes To Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt's Labor-Industry Committee's tentative draft of legislation, which if adopted by the 1940 session of the Legislature, will go a long way toward speedy settlement of industrial disputes and at the same time foster harmonious relationships between employees and employers, hit a snag today

Joseph Schmetz of Woonsocket, President of the Independent Textile Union, resigned from the committee in protest against a press release issued earlier which, Mr. Schmetz said, committed him to something he had not had time to discuss with his followers.

The press announcement said the Committee had given unanimous endorsement to the measure providing for amicable settlement of disputes through creation of a State Labor Relations Commission. Mr. Schmetz declared the press release, issued by Harvey Saul, State Director of Labor, was "most untimely and uncalled for." Mr. Saul said Mr. Schmetz evidently had misinterpreted the press statement.

Major features, such as the establishment of a State Labor Relations Commission, which is similar in many respects to the Massachusetts Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, it is believed, will be quickly approved. The Labor-Industry Committee is comprised of a member of the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Independent Textile Union of Woonsocket.

Began Examination

The Executive Council of the R. I. State Federation of Labor began examination of the lengthy report Saturday afternoon. Yesterday copies were in the hands of the R. I. Council of the C. I. O. Next Sunday the text will be read to the I. T. U. of Woonsocket by President Schmetz.

Discussing the proposed State Labor Relations Commission, Director of Labor Saul said that in one respect the measure is an innovation in State labor relations legislation and represents a directly opposite philosophy to the Federal Wagner Act, in that the new commission would be empowered to draw up a code of fair law practices to guide its procedure rather than a code of unfair practices as under the Wagner Act.

Labor Commission

The act would set up in the Labor Department a three-member Labor Relations Commission, and an alternate group of three members from whom substitutes could be drawn in the event a member of the regular commission could not serve in a particular situation. The commission would have one member, representing the public, one representing the employer, and the third, employees. The alternate board would have the same setup.

The members of the commission would be named by the Governor and they would receive $20 for each day of service.

Whenever a dispute is called to the attention of the commission by either party to a controversy, the other faction would be approached by the commission. Labor, on its side, would agree not to strike for 10 days, and the employer would agree not to conduct a lockout in that period, pending investigation by the commission.

Within another 10 days, the plan provides, a report would have to be made by the commission on the facts involved.

Men—A 'Call to the Colors' Is Proclaimed by the Stylists

Men who have aspirations of being pointed to as a "well-dressed man" had better lay away that conservative blue serge suit, hang that old battered hat in the cellar, and call in the Morgan Memorial for the oxford gray coat.

For the days of conservatism in men's fashions have gone.

At least so say some 121 exhibitors, who gathered at the Parker House today for the three-day convention of the New England Retail Clothiers and Furnishers Association.

The men's styles for 1940, while not so spectacular as the women's, will be decidedly more colorful. Fabrics will have gayer patterns, yet contain softer and richer suiting materials. Neckties and socks have lost their somberness for brighter and flaring hues. Shirts will come in practically every color, with blues and greens and varicolored stripes leading the style parade.

American designers have stressed one point particularly in men's wear this year—freedom and comfort. The shoulders will be fuller with a soft flexible front. The outstanding change in men's suits this year will be the modified, three-button drape. Officials here pointed out that freedom and comfort in men's clothes have been made in both formal and informal dress.

Where do men's styles originate?

In Hollywood, of course. Hollywood, according to leading clothiers, established men's clothing fashions. Robert Taylor and Clark Gable are considered the best dressed men in Hollywood, and their clothes are copied throughout the United States.

Colleges, too, officials revealed, also play their part in establishing clothing styles, especially for American youth. Harvard, Yale, and Princeton men are instrumental in setting college fashions throughout the Nation.

The 338 delegates representing the 121 exhibitors heard Edward Devlin Sirois, representing Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who was unable to attend the luncheon this noon, welcome the group to Boston. Other speakers on the program included Edward Mitton, President of the Jordan Marsh Company, and Dick Edwards, President of the New England Retail Clothiers and Furnishers Association.

An elaborate program has been planned for the Tuesday and Wednesday sessions. On Tuesday, the "ask-it-basket" program will bring together four of the country's leading men's wear executives in a question and answer discussion. The men who will participate are Thomas Mettler, Sales Manager of Interwoven Stocking Company; Elmer Ward, President of the Goodall Company, and C. R. Palmer, President of Cluett Peabody & Company. Mr. Edwards will act as Chairman of this event.

Bay State Industries Rise

Massachusetts, by gaining 227 new industries employing more than 11,000 workers, and by 127 major expansions of existing plants occupying more than 2,500,000 square feet of additional floor space, in 1939 marked up "probably the greatest year of industrial growth it has experienced in the last decade," according to a review of industrial conditions published today by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts in co-operation with the Massachusetts Industrial and Development Commission.

"There are many indications that further substantial industrial expansion is coming in Massachusetts," says the report.

On this annual review, which is based upon survey information supplied by Chambers of Commerce in all parts of the State, from railroad companies and the State Department of Labor and Industries, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall described the report and outlook as "intensely gratifying."

"Industrial life in our State is the greatest source of wealth," he said. "We must look to our manufacturing plants to provide a very large part of the wages, purchases and profits which will relieve unemployment and provide the income that will make our citizens and our Government prosperous and successful.

"I am particularly impressed with the large number of new jobs these new industries have created. After all, it is jobs that make communities and States grow. To all of these new concerns I extend our heartiest welcome. To all industrial executives who are thinking of coming to our State, I can give full assurance that they will find full co-operation from our citizens and governmental agencies."

Course Is Presented In Stamp Collecting

Evidence of the increased role being played by hobbies in the world of today is the announcement by the University Extension Division of the Department of Education of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that a course in stamp collecting will be held in Sever Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, under their auspices.

The course which will be held on Thursday evenings from 7:45 to 9:15 p. m. beginning Jan. 18 is open to those who do not collect stamps as well as to the philatelists and consists of eight lectures by Haughton Sanguinetti.

Providence Police Soon to Talk Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I.

The Providence Bureau of Police and Fire has practically completed arrangements for the establishment of a two-way radio system. The two-way system was asked in a resolution of the City Council.

Arrangements are to be made to install two-way sets in the automobiles of the chief, deputy chiefs and battalion chiefs of the Fire Department, according to the Bureau.

Track Owners Still Unknown Despite Ruling

Massachusetts citizens were again denied a peek at the ownership of dog racing tracks today, but events moved toward early disclosing of information now being demanded by newspapers and a public aroused over reports of underworld domination of the so-called "sport."

Laurence Lane, secretary of the State Racing Commission, parried requests for lists of stockholders in the dog tracks at Dighton and Revere today by stating that the ruling of Attorney General Paul A. Dever that the Commission could issue such information had not yet been formally delivered to him.

The ruling was made public Saturday, following public demand for uncovering of the lists heretofore shrouded in mystery despite allegations published in the Saturday Evening Post that Al Capone owned sizable interests in the Dighton track, and that high political figures had stakes in the Revere track, reputedly the most profitable, to its owners, of all dog tracks in the United States.

Mr. Lane disclosed that members of the Racing Commission are today en route to Miami, Fla., to attend a national convention of racing commissioners. He said that as soon as he received the Attorney General's formal ruling he would communicate with the members of the Commission to see whether they would make the names public.

In the meantime today, United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon disclosed that a Federal grand jury has nearly completed its examination of the Dighton track, and was ready to summons between 30 to 35 witnesses in connection with an investigation of the Revere track.

Harvard Alumni Organize Club in China's Capital

Harvard alumni formed a Harvard Club today in Chungking, temporary Capital of China, and elected as President, T. V. Soong, former Finance Minister, who is Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's brother-in-law, according to cable advices by the Associated Press. Mr. Soong graduated from the Harvard Business School about 20 years ago.

The newly formed club sent a message to Senator Key Pittman, (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, expressing hope Congress would "suspend such trade with Japan as prolongs her aggression in China."

Realty Groups Seek Cut In Assessments

Experts say assessments on property in Boston are now $300,000,000 too high.

Wisps of smoke escaping from Boston real estate circles today told of deep, smouldering embers in the City's assessment situation.

There were signs aplenty that these embers may shortly be fanned into flame as action is taken to bring adjustment to assessments now variously estimated to be placed at from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 too high.

That information is being quietly gathered by a number of different agencies—information which might add fuel to the fire—was disclosed by a survey today.

Assessments and Sales

Benjamin C. Tower, former president of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, told of an examination made by dealers of 411 properties sold during 1937 and 1938. These were assessed for a total of $10,952,700, but brought only $5,367,794 in actual sale. This is 49 per cent of their assessed valuation.

The Boston Real Estate Exchange told of three parcels sold in the market district for $37,000. The property, the Exchange stated today, was assessed for $108,000.

The Exchange also told of two parcels in the North End, assessed for $19,400, sold for $2,500; and of two parcels in the retail district assessed for $368,000, sold for $92,500.

Legal Action Hinted

Rumors were circulated around City Hall today that a group of real estate interests are considering bringing suit against the City's assessors claiming that their oath of office requires them to assess a "fair market value." This report could not be followed to a reliable source.

The Chamber of Commerce today issued a picture of declining valuations, especially in the downtown area. Since 1930, the Chamber reported, valuations had dropped in Wards 3, 4, and 5 some $28,620,000. In the same period total valuations in the other 19 wards had dropped only $4,194,000

Total valuation of the downtown wards last year was $750,836,000, while the other wards totaled $686,753,300 in valuation.

Food Stamp Plan Studied by Cities

Preparations for installing the food stamp plan of distribution of surplus commodities in Springfield, Mass., were pushed in Boston today by John C. Stalker, regional Director of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

He said the plan, which does away with the present system of direct distribution of surplus goods to relief recipients and substitutes a distribution through regular store channels, would actually go into operation about Feb 15.

The plan is now being explained, Mr. Stalker said, to the retail merchants, banks, social workers, and others who must co-operate in its operation.

Under the plan, welfare recipients are given one blue stamp for every two orange stamps. The orange stamps may be used for ordinary supplies, but not for liquor and tobacco, while the blue stamps may be used only for surplus commodities designated by the Federal authority.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston is known to be interested in the plan, and Mr. Stalker said officials of Pittsfield, Fall River, New Bedford, Brookline, Waltham, and Medford were going to watch its operation. If it proves successful in Springfield it will be extended to other cities, Mr. Stalker said.

Maine School Loss By Fire Is $300,000

SANFORD, Maine, Jan. 8 (AP)—Fire virtually destroyed the Sanford high school early today. Superintendent of Schools James Hamlin estimated the loss at $300,000.

Nearly 700 Sanford and Springvale students were left temporarily without quarters, but the School Superintendent said they would be distributed in other schools and public buildings where classrooms would be set up.

H. L. Bevis of Harvard To Head Ohio State

By the Associated Press

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 8

Howard L. Bevis, Harvard University Professor and former Ohio Supreme Court Judge, was elected president of Ohio State University today.

Professor Bevis succeeds Dr. George W. Rightmire, retired, at the helm of the fifth largest university in the nation.

Car Insurance Cost Laid To Manipulation

Government control of automobile insurance was threatened today by C. S. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance, if large insurance corporations operating in the Commonwealth "do not cease the manipulation of insurance companies resulting in high rates, for the benefit of automobile financing groups."

The Commissioner declared that insurance rates upon automobile fire, theft, and collision "are being maintained at levels higher than is required to meet losses and reasonable expenses." This is because certain finance companies, he said, are using their profits on automobile insurance to reduce interest rates on automobile financing for purposes of eliminating reasonable competition.

Said the Commissioner: "Ordinarily we do not favor rate making by Government authorities, but if a business by subterfuge resorts to methods not in the public interests, it may become necessary to intervene through rate regulations by the State."

"If we are to have effective state insurance regulations," he continued, "of the interstate type of operation, it is not in the public interests for any insurance company to be owned, operated or controlled by other than insurance interests."

Coast Guard Hits Ship Channel Ice

Four Coast Guard vessels devoted their entire time to breaking ice in New England ship channels today. The Kickapoo, in the Penobscot River, bucked ice reported 8 to 12 inches thick. This was the highest reading reported. Along the Massachusetts Coast the ice thickness was given as 4 to 8 inches.

The Travis broke a channel into Plymouth Harbor where five fishing vessels were frozen in. The Faunce was busy in the Seekonk River and the Harriot Lane worked in Gloucester Harbor.

The Tug Bessie which spread her seams heading into the ice in the Malden River was taken to drydock for examination and repairs.

Snow fell in Boston and in other parts of New England today. Temperatures, although continuing below normal for the date, rose slightly. The Weather Bureau said snow would continue tonight but forecast fair weather for tomorrow.

Mass. Considers Work Uniforms

Orange and blue uniforms for State laborers are being considered by John W. Beal, State Commissioner of Public Works, as a means of making State workers readily distinguishable from WPA workers, it is announced.

In addition to enabling the public to know at a glance what group is working on any project, the Commissioner said the uniforms would serve as a safety factor particularly for the highway workers.

The uniforms, he said, would be supplied by the State, which, he pointed out, now supplies rubber boots and other equipment for its workers.

N. E. Brick Makers Get Wage-Hour Exemptions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Brick manufacturers of Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire were granted a "seasonal exemption" today from the limited hours-of-labor provisions of the Wage-Hour Law.

The Wage and Hour division ruled that these manufacturers might employ men up to 12 hours a day and 56 hours a week without paying overtime during a period of not more than 14 work weeks in a year.

'El' Proposal For Winthrop Before Voters

Citizens in a special town meeting to act on project involving Narrow Gauge Road.

Threatened by complete abandonment of public transportation service through the court-ordered closing of the Narrow Gauge Railroad, Winthrop citizens will troop to a special town meeting tonight to vote on the once-disapproved plan to permit the Boston Elevated to take over the Winthrop branch and continue service.

Proponents of "El" service are thoroughly confident that the plan will be approved and attribute the previous rejection of the legislative act allowing the Elevated to assume service responsibility to town failure to realize that actual abandonment of the Narrow Gauge was forthcoming shortly.

Frank C. Gorman, counsel for the Town Transportation Committee, and leader of the group favoring the "El" plan today expressed confidence the plan would be approved.

He added that to operate the Narrow Gauge during the period while the "El" prepares to take over, the town will be asked tonight to approve a $15,000 appropriation to be used with a similar amount from the bondholders.

However, even if the town votes to approve the "El" plan, all obstacles to abandonment of the Narrow Gauge and the introduction of Elevated service will not be removed it appears.

Eugene W. Mitchell, President of the Carmen's Union, division 991, representing 208 of the 302 Narrow Gauge employees, has called upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, to appeal the order of Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court to close the Narrow Gauge on Jan. 27.

Henry Wise, counsel for the Union, who has been fighting the Narrow Gauge abandonment, contended the Federal court sitting in reorganization session could not order liquidation. He pointed out that Judge Sweeney's order is contrary to a United States Supreme Court ruling that abandonment of an intrastate railroad is a matter of State jurisdiction.

Union Will Act

It was indicated that if the Governor and the Attorney General fail to force an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, the Union will make the appeal itself.

Mr. Wise today contended that if the abandonment order could be set aside and a disinterested trustee be appointed to resurvey the Narrow Gauge situation, the railroad could be reorganized on a paying basis. This is the purpose of the appeal attempt, he said

Mr. Gorman, regarding the possibility of an appeal from the court ruling, contended there is no appeal and that the town must act now to solve the transportation problem. He declared the vote tonight will decide whether the "union is to run Winthrop."

While Mr. Gorman insisted the "El" plan is the best in the long run for the Narrow Gauge employees, Mr. Wise backed a real reorganization of the Narrow Gauge as the best course.

Both Agree

Mr. Gorman and Mr. Wise both agree that if the Narrow Gauge is abandoned without the "El" taking it over, all employees will lose their jobs and 59 employees over 65 years of age will lose their old-age pension rights under the Social Security Act.

If, however, the Narrow Gauge is continued through town and bondholder cash for the first six months of 1940, the 59 aged employees will be eligible for the pensions.

The special town meeting tonight is certain to result in considerable fireworks, with Walter G. Baker, Chairman of the Winthrop Board of Selectmen, a leader in the "El" opposition. Mr. Baker claims acceptance of the "El" plan will place the town of Winthrop "in financial bondage for 40 years."

The other two members of the Board of Selectmen are in favor of the "El" plan and are expected to aid considerable in pushing through its approval.

'Grandma's Pantry' Wins Prize of $200

Dover-Foxcroft, Maine

"Grandmother's Pantry" booth at the Butte County Fair, California, recently won a prize of $200 and a blue ribbon for the one who arranged it, Mrs. LeRoy Rollins, a former Maine woman whose husband lived for a time in Dover-Foxcroft, Maine.

The pantry was a copy of Mrs. Rollins' grandmother's in Lisbon Falls, Maine. It was a real New England pantry, its cupboards and shelves filled with 270 varieties of jam, jelly, fruit and vegetables, preserved for winter use. The shelves were covered with scalloped newspapers, in real thrifty Yankee style.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Disputed Passage," with Dorothy Lamour and Akim Tamiroff. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "The Cat and the Canary," with Bob Hope. 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
Jean Arthur and James Stewart in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." 2:40, 6, 9:10. Also "Five Little Peppers and How They Grew." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Babes in Arms," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:10, 6:10, 9:05. Also "Charlie Chan in City in Darkness." 2, 4:55, 7:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
George Raft, Jane Bryan and William Holden in "Invisible Stripes." Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7:10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Henry Goes Arizona," with Frank Morgan. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest." 1:20, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts," 1:20, 3:25, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "March of Time." 11:45 a. m., 2:10, 4:40, 7:10, 9:40.

Radio—Page 12

Metropolitan—
"Four Wives," starring Priscilla, Rosemary and Lola Lane. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:40. Also "Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President," with Ann Sothern and Lewis Stone. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 9:30. Also "Doctor I. Q. Quiz Program." 8:45 p. m.,

Normandie—
"Mill on the Floss." Also "Babes in Arms."

R. K. O. Boston—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," featuring James Stewart. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Fighting Mad." 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"Gulliver's Travels." Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:40, 9:55. Also "Our Neighbors—The Carters," with Fay Bainter and Frank Craven. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Skiing in the French Alps," "Training U. S. Aviators," "Popular Science," "Raising Shepherd Puppies," "Merry Wives of Windsor," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinees 1:30; evenings 8. (All seats reserved.) Orpheum: Matinees 10 a. m., and 2:45; evenings 8. (Seats reserved evening performances only.)

Telepix Cinema—
March of Time, Artie Shaw—Symphony of Swing; Switzerland; Disney cartoon; Science; 10 minutes news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"The Roaring Twenties," featuring James Cagney and Priscilla Lane. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Pack Up Your Troubles," with Jane Withers. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Trement—
"Captain Fury," with Victor McLaglen. Also "The Good Fairy," with Maureen Sullivan and Herbert Marshall. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Kay Kyser in "That's Right, You're Wrong." 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Disputed Passage," featuring Akim Tamiroff. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Daytime Wife," with Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:40, 5:45, 8:50. Also "Rulers of the Sea," starring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Margaret Lockwood. 1, 4, 7, 10:05.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Zighera Chamber Orchestra (30 Boston Symphony Orchestra members). Bernard Zighera, conductor. Joseph Mnitzer violin soloist. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Greek Art by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Teresa Calamara, pianist. 2:45.

New Way of Packing Butter Is Developed in Denmark

Foreign Trade Flashes

A new method for packing butter, in which the butter is permitted to run off from the churns into casks or cartons, in one operation "untouched by human hands" has been developed at the experimental dairy maintained by the Government of Denmark, according to Edmond F. Bemis, Commercial Agent in charge of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Basis of the method is the use of a modern steel churn, Mr. Bemis said. In contrast to the wooden churn, the temperature inside the steel churn can be regulated from the outside without adversely affecting the quality of the butter.

Reich's Trade Bid

Belgian firms are receiving offers from German manufacturers of carbon black, to replace that which has been supplied by the United States, Mr. Bemis declares. Producers in the Reich stress the advantage of more rapid delivery, and point out that prices will be the same as the "world price" for American black.

Crop Agreement

Another trade flash received by Mr Bemis is news of an agreement between the Government of New Zealand and the fruit growers there for the purchase of the 1940 crop of graded apples and pears. The Internal Marketing Department will act for the Government and will conduct purchases and sales both for the domestic and export market. Indications point to an unusually large crop of both.

U. S. Paper Trade

American participation in the paper products import trade of Cuba has increased from 75 per cent of the total in 1936 to 87 per cent in 1938, Mr. Bemis states. A large proportion of Cuban requirements in certain lines of paper products was obtained from Europe prior to the outbreak of hostilities, indicating a greater gain since the war began.

New Bridge Work

A timber said to be the lightest and least expensive yet developed for span and intensity of loading, is used in construction of a bridge in Travancore State, India, according to Mr. Bemis. The Development Department of the State which designed the new bridge, maintains that it represents the best solution for inexpensive, and efficient bridge construction of spans up to 150 feet.

Shale Oil Production

Production of shale oil on a commercial scale in New South Wales is expected to begin early this year, Mr. Bemis said. Output in the first year is expected to be about 10,000,000 gallons. Possibility of rapidly speeding up production to around 30,000,000 gallons is being investigated.

German Exports

Britain's decision to prevent exports from Germany through Belgium attracts wide attention to statistics assembled by the Antwerp Chamber of Commerce, and reported to Mr. Bemis. They show that 33 per cent of the volume, and 17.9 per cent of the value of all transit merchandise entering Belgium during 1938 came from Germany, while 20.7 per cent of the volume and 19.9 per cent of the value of transit goods leaving Belgium went to Germany. Available statistics show that during the past three years transit through Belgium, of German exports, was considerably more important in quantity than were German imports through Belgium.

R. I. Inquiry Seeks $50,000 More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8—The Republican majorities in the House and Senate went into political high gear today to obtain passage before the week end of a resolve which would appropriate $50,000 for the use of Attorney General Louis V. Jackvony in continuing his investigatilon of election frauds and reported municipal corruption in Pawtucket.

Explaining that about $9,500 is left of the $30,000 appropriated last year for the investigation of vote frauds, Gov. William H. Vanderbilt said that he stood ready to transfer to the Attorney-General's department from the contingent fund any funds required to continue these operations pending legislative action on the new program.

Young People Aid Community Fund

"Youth Speaks," a dramatized forum to be presented by the Youth Agency Council, Jan. 12, at Faneuil Hall as one of the outstanding precampaign activities of Greater Boston's 1940 Community Fund Campaign, will see present day boys and girls take over the speakers' platform to discuss their own ideals and philosophies before the public.

Coming from the past to challenge them will be historic characters including Peter Faneuil, Samuel Adams, and Benjamin Franklin; and prominent Bostonians will sit as judges to decide whether modern standards, as expressed by youth, are on a par with those set up during the early days of the country.

Miss Maxine Davis, whose books deal with problems of youth, will be the principal speaker. Serving as sponsors for the presentation will be directors and other socially prominent men and women actively interested in the youth agencies supported by the Community Federation.

State Arranges Hobby Courses

Among the 50 University Extension courses scheduled by the State Department of Education to start in Boston and vicinity this week are three "hobby" courses.

One of them is "Choral Singing," designed to give men and women the opportunity for the enjoyment of group singing. Instruction will include the reading of music in part songs. The course is under the leadership of Keith Crosby Brown, formerly conductor of the People's Choral Union and Director of Music in the Hartford, Conn., schools.

"Play Production" by Evelyn Cunningham, dramatic director, is a course arranged for those who wish to act. Rehearsals of workshop plays to be produced by members of the class in the spring will give opportunity for individual instruction.

The third "hobby" course is "Sketching and Painting for Recreation," by Betsey B. McCausland and Ralph A. Greenleaf, University Extension Instructors.

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Providence Road Hearing Jan. 18

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission Saturday ordered oral argument for Jan. 18 on a proposed plan of reorganization of the Boston & Providence Railroad.

The Commission after after exceptions had been filed to the proposed plan of Examiner Harvey H. Wilkinson, who recommended that the Boston & Providence be purchased by the New York, New Haven & Hartford at terms proposed by the New Haven.

German Scholar Guest Of Wellesley College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass—Dr. Ernst Loewenberg, a German scholar, will give two lectures at Wellesley College this week. "Rainer Maria Rilke, a Lyric Poet of the Modern World" is the subject of his first address, Tuesday at 3:40 p. m., and sponsored by the Department of English Literature.

At 8:30 p. m., Thursday, Dr. Loewenberg will discuss "Progressive Education and Fascist Education" in Pendleton Hall, under the auspices of the Department of Education. Both lectures are open to the public.

Fantasy of Arctic and Northern Lights at 'Follies'

Student Union Seeks Purge Of Red Element

A purge of Communist ideas and influence from the American Student Union is quietly being attempted by leaders of the Harvard branch, it became evident today.

Indignant at the manner in which Communist members, a minority of the total membership, could control the recent annual convention at Madison, Wisconsin, and discredit the Union in the eyes of the Nation, Harvard leaders are taking several steps to oust them from their influential position:

1. They are calling a national referendum of Student Union members on the subject of Russian aggression in Finland. A resolution condemning Russia's action was defeated at the national convention.

2. They are attempting to rally sincerely liberal members to the support of a "National Liberal Caucus" which, they hope, will be able to control the next annual convention.

3. They are carrying on a program of publicity in an attempt to show that their organization is not "finished," as a columnist of one New York paper recently declared. They hope to destroy the feeling that Communism and the American Student Union are synonymous.

In order to hold the proposed referendum on Russian aggression, it will be necessary to obtain consent from 10 per cent of the chapters or 10 per cent of the membership. This, Alan Gottlieb, President of the Harvard Student Union, is now doing.

It was his resolution which was defeated at the national convention. "The American Student Union has no sympathy for the Russian attack on Finland," it read, "and specifically condemns it as a clear act of aggression."

Communists objected to the "unneutrality" of such a declaration, and expressed the fear that its passage would strengthen persons seeking "American involvement in the war." Only a few attempted a specific defense of the Russian action. When the final vote was taken, radical members of New York chapters—who, Mr. Gottlieb and others feel, were not representative of their home organizations—swung the decision in their favor.

"Observers sympathetic to their aims can only wish them success in their venture," the Crimson commented this morning, referring to the referendum which Harvard students are seeking. "In the nation's eyes, an overwhelming repudiation of the packed Madison ballots would repair a badly damaged reputation and lead the way to establishment of a reputable student liberal front."

Women Hear Address on Reds

Speaking at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts in Boston today, former State Representative Anthony Julian, of Watertown, who was a member of the State Commission which investigated un-American activities in Massachusetts, stated that there were between 2,000 and 6,000 active Communists in this State, the activities of whom are not considered a serious influence here.

The difference between America and Russia, he said, where 1,500,000 Communists actually control a nation of 160,000,000, is that here propagandists are dealing with a public that knows every movement going on in the world, whereas in Russia, he said, the public is unenlightened.

Following Mr. Julian's address, members of the club heard Mayor William E. Kane, of Woburn, describe his efforts to obtain economy in the Woburn government.

Today on Short Waves

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; concert. 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 11.81-meg., 25.4m.; 1RF, 9.83 meg., 30.5m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Talk: "The Empire at War." GSD 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Up to the Minute Talks (English). DXB 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJD, 11.87meg., 25.4m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Symphonic Concert. TPB11 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71-meg. 25.6m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
London—11:00 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Paris—12:15 a. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

Gabriel Moulin; Wide World

Melody in Motion (Top) and Not So Much (Below)

"Arctic Fantasy," the most elaborate production number in the four-year history of the "Ice Follies" will introduce the 1940 edition of the skating extravaganza which comes to Boston Garden Monday, Jan. 15, and continues nightly through Jan. 21.

This spectacular opening brings out the full force of the cast of 65 top-flight skaters in a colorful prelude. In a Far North setting, one group of ice ballerinas simulate the aurora borealis by means of 30-foot streamers of vari-colored silk. Sleigh bells tinkle as the northern belles skate through a routine in Eskimo dress of fur-trimmed outfits topped with parkas.

Humor is added to the opening number by three "bears" and a snowman eight feet tall, characterized by Harris Legg.

Another comedy feature of "Arctic Fantasy" is the satirical ballet on skates by Les Hamilton in the role of "Miss Sweetheart." Hamilton's entrance is made on a dog sled escorted by a red-garbed Canadian mountie.

Ruby and Bobby Maxson, Ice Follies favorites of other years, add double routine to the picture as "Babes in Northland." The entire group combines in the finale to get the new edition of "Ice Follies of 1940" off to a spectacular start.

Heading the musical revue on ice are such favorites as Evelyn Chandler, Bess Ehrhardt, Shipstad and Johnson, ice comedians; Roy Shipstad, the "human top," Frick and Frack, Swiss ice comics; and Papez and Zwack.

The top picture shows Miss Ehrhardt and her Court in "Melody in Motion," one of the hits of the "Ice Follies of 1940." The lower is of Frick and Frack, whose contortions on the ice practically disprove Newton's law.

Move to Halt Unethical Bar GainsHeadway

Agitation for revision of court rules to prevent allegedly unethical practices of law by justices and officials of Massachusetts courts assumed state-wide proportions today as bar associations throughout the Commonwealth received invitations to attend a meeting to consider the matter at the Parker House in Boston on Jan. 19.

Invitations to every association in the State, asking it to send delegates to the meeting, have been mailed under the auspices of the Bar Association of the City of Boston, Stoughton Bell, chairman of the Association's Committee on Unlawful Practice of Law, said.

The practice objected to is that of justices and clerks of courts appearing in their own court as counsel for parties litigating claims based on motor vehicle accidents.

Considered in professional circles as "important as the Dowd case," the practice has not received sufficient attention throughout the State, attorneys feel. The Bar Association's invitations are thought to be the answer to this complaint.

One hearing before the local Bar's Committee headed by Mr. Bell has been held. Specifically, they are discussing a resolution referred to them by the Council, the governing body of the Bar, which held out the practice of justices and officials in their own courts as "a reproach on the administration of justice" in this State.

Jackknife 'Sculptor' Shows Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Johannes C. Hansen, a Portland blacksmith and mechanic, celebrates the New Year with a display of mantelpiece figures, as he calls them, all carved from wood with an ordinary two-bladed jackknife. Mr. Hansen works all day in his blacksmith and automobile repair shop and puts in his evenings carving.

Probably what he considers his masterpiece he completed a few years ago after 1,100 hours work. It is the carving of a huge American eagle on a pedestal, and he presented it to St. Paul's Episcopal Church as a memorial to his daughter. This lectern is carved from one piece of an elm tree and it is six feet tall. This unusual piece of church furniture was carved entirely with a jackknife.

Another piece of work hangs in Mr. Hansen's home. It is a lamp suspended from the ceiling containing four life-size heads all carved from wood, his only tools being the jackknife and sandpaper. They are the heads of a moose, an elk, deer, and caribou. The odd thing about Mr. Hansen's work is that he cannot draw or outline his work before beginning. He visualizes it so clearly that the finished object is strikingly accurate. He spent some years in the forests of Northern Maine and Canada as a woodsman, where he saw these animals frequently.

His mantelpiece figures represent various animals and range from a few inches in height to two feet and more. These are all original conceptions and doubly impressive from the fact that as in his other work an ordinary jackknife was the only tool employed.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Tuesday, Jan. 9

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

3:30 WRUL 11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"World of (Natural) Science Research Review."
7:30 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C Davis Belcher.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: Lessons in English; news in Spanish; music.

Maine Political Pot Simmers As Finances Near Loan Point

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 8—Maine starts the New Year with an encouraging outlook in the matter of State finances, and also in industrial employment and wages.

Only exceptions so far as State finances are concerned appear in the Department of Health and Welfare, where the Legislature's $800,000 appropriation for pauper support is proving inadequate.

So far the State has been fortunate in not having to borrow in anticipation of taxes. Taxes based on a 7¼-mill rate were due from the various towns and cities Dec. 1 and are now coming in. The rapidity with which they are paid will determine whether once again the State may avoid a temporary loan. Officials have doubted this would be possible this year, but have gotten along without it so far. Collections of tax and other revenues to date have been running up to par. Expenses—poor relief excepted—have been running a little under, so all will be well if this continues to hold true.

Assistance List Grows

While keeping expenses within bounds, the State has seen its old age assistance increase each month with the probability that many of the 6,000 eligibles who are not yet recipients of old age assistance may receive checks before the fiscal year terminates next June 30. In December the State paid 13,212 persons old age assistance checks averaging $20.66 per month. A $3,400,000 program is planned for the fiscal year, of which the Federal Government contributes one half.

The number of recipients has increased approximately 1,000 since the start of the present fiscal year. The administrative costs, large at first, are now well in hand and are averaging about $21,000 a month against $26,000 at the start.

The administrative staff has been cut from 191 to 157 persons and about $16,000 of the average monthly administrative expense is in salaries. Each applicant for old age assistance is investigated and awards are made on a basis of need.

Relief Budget Worries

The chief worry at the Statehouse is about what is going to happen to the relief budget. Officials have estimated an overdraft between $300,000 and $350,000, but even this may not cover the situation unless there is a sharp reversal of conditions in Aroostook County.

A better price condition in the potato market helped in some sections of this county but not as much as had been hoped because a long wet spell resulted in a poorer crop than usual.

What is worse, however, is the deep silence which prevails in the woods where under normal conditions the merry hum of the saw would provide a welcome obbligato to the chirping of the chickadees.

There is practically no cutting in the St. John's valley and this, of course, not only affects the present situation but means no buzzing saw mills later on. It is Aroostook County which is draining the curtailed appropriation for emergency aid.

Campaigns Start Early

The politicians are looking forward to a big new year and apparently with reason, for never in recent history have candidates in both parties begun their campaigns at such early dates and, for an off year, 1939 saw marked political activity.

Representative Ralph O. Brewster, began the New Year with a formal announcement of his candidacy for the United States Senate, which will find him squared off in a primary battle with Governor Barrows, whose supporters say absolutely no credence should be put in reports that he will withdraw to run for Congress from his district.

Attorney General Franz U. Burkett clarified the Republican situation this week by removing himself from the list of potential candidates in the gubernatorial primary. Mr. Burkett, in announcing he would not seek the governorship, declared he would be a candidate for reappointment by the Legislature to the position he now holds.

Roy Fernald, former State Senator, lost little time and as the New Year made its start he announced he had more than the required number of signatures ready to file as a candidate for the Republican nomination which he lost to Governor Barrows in 1938.

As the New Year opened there was no sign at the State House that Fulton J. Redman, Democratic gubernatorial candidate and stanch critic of the Barrows Administration, would accept Governor Barrows' invitation to 'pull up a chair" and show how state finances could be improved.

G. O. P. to Retain 'Roosevelt Forest'

STRATFORD, Conn., Jan. 8 (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin has spiked an attempt by members of his home town Council to change the name of a park developed partly with WPA funds, from "Roosevelt Forest" to something "more suitable to a Republican town."

The Republican Chief Executive, acting as a private citizen, appealed by letter to Vernon S. Morehouse, Chairman of the Council and one of the leading advocates of the change, to drop the matter as tere was "nothing to be gained" by such a move.

Mr. Morehouse, when apprised of Governor Baldwin's appeal, said:

"In view of the Governor's request, and I believe I can speak authoritatively, we will of course do as he wishes."

Defenders of the Park's name said that it referred to the late Theodore Roosevelt and had nothing to do with the present President.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Dramatic sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker; sketch	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"23 Years Ago"; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendesvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Lewlow's Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Science on the March"	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 serial	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Travelling Gordons"
8:00 "Tune-up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Author! Author!"; John	Harpers' Varieties
8:15 vocalists; orch.	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Chapman, m. c.	WMEX Camera Club
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Richard Crooks; tenor;	20th Century Serenade	Studio program
8:45 Shelton; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	Educational Series	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00 **Radio Theater**;	**Rochester Civic Orch.**	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	**President Roosevelt's**	"Melodies of the Masters"
9:15 **Bette Davis and**	**Rochester Civic Orch.**	program	**Jackson Day Dinner;**	"Melodic Moods"
9:30 **Spencer Tracy in**	Dance Music	Alec Templeton Time;	**Mayor Tobin and other**	"Melodic Moods"
9:45 **"Dark Victory"**	"Gene and Glenn"	piano; chorus; orch.	**speakers**	
10:00 **President Roosevelt**	**Jackson Day Dinner;**	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	**Jackson Day Dinner;**	News Service
10:15 **President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	nentals Quartet; orch.	**President Franklin D.**	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	**National Forum; Sen.**	Mal Alpert's Orch.	**Roosevelt**	Al Sack's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	**Minton, Indiana**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Sen. Burton Wheeler of	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Montana	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:45 Kay Kyser's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Adrian Rollini Trio	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Bradley Kincaid	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 **Today in Europe**	Variety Hour; talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	Studio speaker
8:15 Shopping talk	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Colorado Ramblers"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	Variety Hour; talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Colorado Ramblers"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	"Five Star News"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"MerryGo-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:15 **American School of**	"Breakfast Club"	Food news	"MerryGo-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:30 **the Air**	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"MerryGo-Round"	'Songs of Italy"
9:45 **Prime Minister**	**Prime Minister Cham-**	**Prime Minister Cham-**	**Prime Minister Cham-**	'Songs of Italy"
10:00 **Chamberlain, from**	**berlain, from London**	**berlain, from London**	**berlain, from London**	Farm and home news
10:15 **London**	**Prime Min. Chamberlain**	**Prime Min. Chamberlain**	**Prime Min. Chamberlain**	'Homespun Harmonies"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Household talk	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Music Lovers' Club of
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	Serial sketch	"The Road of Life"	Freshwater's Band	Boston concert, Copley-
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	'Traveling Chef"	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	Plaza
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Piano soloist	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Midday Musicale
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's clubs news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"	"Hollywood 10-1,000"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	Household talk	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Elaine Marves, songs
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Masteraingers"	Household talk	Enoch Light's Orchestra	"Modern Strings"
2:00 Serial sketch	"Gallant American	"Betty and Bob"	Concert orchestra	"Tex and Slim"
2:15 Manhattan Minuet	Women"; drama	"Grimm's Daughter"	Ed Fitzgerald, talk	Margaret Larner, songs
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	"Radio Rules"	Piano soloist
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Army Band	Hymn recital	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 "Joyce Jordan"	Novelty orchestra	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Hillbilly music
3:15 "Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"Melody Time"	Pepper Young's Family	Ray O'Hara's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Women's speaker	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"	Ray O'Hara's Orchestra	Organ recital
4:00 Matinee; soloist and	**Cincinnati Symphony**	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	**M. I. T.-B. U. debate;**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 orchestra	**Orchestra concert**	"Stella Dallas"	**"Should United States**	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Talk; James Moyer	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	**Grant Philippines In-**	Vocal recital
4:45 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	**dependence?"**	Musical program
5:00 Dramatic sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Children's stories	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Drama; music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Music; speaker	"Musical Rendezvous"	"News Reporter"	Salon orchestra
6:45 **"Today in Europe"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Marching Along"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Counrad's Orch.	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessin'"	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Keep Guessin'"	prano; organ	"Curtain Calls"	Dance music
8:00 "Big Town"; with	**"The Aldrich Family,"**	Johnny Green's Orch.;	**Hilde Reggiani,** so-	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	**with Ezra Stone**	dramatic sketch	**prano; orchestra**	"Ramona Presents"
8:30 "Court of Missing	**"Information, Please";**	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Song recital
8:45 Heirs"; sketch	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloists	"Texas Ramblers"
9:00 "We, the People"	**"Cavalcade of America";**	Frank Crumit; Julia	Raymond Gram Swing	"Melodies of the Music
9:15 "We, the People"	drama	Sanderson; quiz	War Correspondent	Masters"
9:30 Ray Scott's Orch.	**"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with**	**"Fibber McGee and**	News Service	"Melodic Moods"
9:45 Nan Wynn, songs	guest speaker	**Molly"; music**	Third period, Bruins-	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Song team; orch.	**"New England Talks It**	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Detroit hockey game,	News Service
10:15 Horlick's Orch.	**Over"; forum**	land; orchestra	Frank Ryan	Dance Parade
10:30 Sports; news	**"New England Talks It**	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	**Toronto Symphony or-**	Vido Musso's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	**Over"; forum**	house"; drama; music	**chestra concert**	Dixieland Band
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Library Murals Getting a Bath

Boston Public Library's Sargent and Chavannes murals are having a bath.

Preparations for the great event are almost grandiose with staging, pails, and special lights set up throughout Sargent Hall. The bath is in the way of an initiation for the Sargent masterpieces, the first they have had since 1895 when the first painting was put up.

The Chavannes paintings of literature and learning, the eight panels on the main stairway to Bates Hall, have been through it all before. They were given a wash about 10 years ago.

Sargent's paintings of Christianity and Judaism are being cleaned under the supervision of Alfred Lowe of the Museum of Fine Arts who helped the artist hang them. The Chavannes works are supervised by R. Arcadius Lyon of the Fogg Museum in Cambridge. The whole is supervised by the Boston Art Commission.

Maine Carries On Child Help Work

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 8 (AP)—The "arbitrary attitude" of the Federal Children's Bureau leaves Maine no alternative but to "assume all the expense of child welfare activities," in the opinion of Republican Gov. Lewis O. Barrows.

Those activities, however, "will continue in the future exactly as they have in the past," the Governor added, commenting on the Federal agency's withdrawal of funds—which Governor Barrows said totalled about $15,000 a year—until Maine submitted personnel qualifications meeting Federal requirements.

Governor Barrows charged that Washington not only wanted to "select the personnel but also direct the administration of the entire activity." The funds had been used by the Health and Welfare Department's Social Welfare Bureau to extend and strengthen its social service program among children.

Bates Plans Awards

LEWISTON, Maine, Jan. 8 (AP)—Bates College announced Saturday a 4,000 scholarship competition for New England secondary schools, providing 16 full-tuition awards of $250 each to be given on a basis of scholastic standing, character, leadership, and financial need.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course most anybody will grant you that all pictures look better when framed . . . which reminds us that since the State has given us all nice shiny new license plates (well, for a certain consideration, of course) you might like to sort of finish things up in a big way, by putting them in a neat looking pair of license plate holders.

Some cars come all equipped with them, but in case yours didn't, you can get a very smart looking set for around $2.95 at George's . . . which is the automobile supply store, at 197A Massachusetts Avenue. Which isn't far from Loew's State Theater, and open evenings. For that matter while you're in there you can get every other kind of a gadget you can think of (and a lot that you'd miss!) for your car. And some of the smallest radios we have ever seen, too. These are for your home, and we suggest them as just the thing for the kitchen, where you may seem to be most of the time when you want to hear your favorite program; yet you can't afford the space that a larger radio takes up.

Those Polyfotos Proving Popular

Before we were suddenly reminded of license plates, we were thinking of pictures. Photographs, to be exact. Or maybe we would be even more exact and say "Polyfotos" . . . because these are the photographs we're thinking of. You get them taken down in Filene's basement, by a girl who is known professionally as "Gaye"; who catches you in the most natural unposed poses. For that matter she does it no less than 48 times at one sitting, and the result is that you have your choice of any one (or more, of course) of them for a large picture. It isn't necessary to make an appointment. Just drop in when you're in town the next time. And if you'd like to have a good picture of your dog, just ask Gaye to show you some of the excellent pictures she has taken of some of the most snooty pooches around town! The Polyfoto method is on the movie camera idea, and it's all very quick. We might also remind you that February 14 is the day when you send Valentines; and for certain people, a picture is always nice.

See This Blouse And Slacks Ensemble

Something quite new . . . to say nothing of novel . . . is the blouse and slacks ensemble at Slattery's. By Joan Kenley. Because they'll give you all the comfort of much less clothing, and yet at the same time give you that decidedly "covered up" look. And you are covered from tip to toe, with the long sleeved blouse of candy stripes, and the contrasting spun rayon slacks that are so wide they look like a skirt. And you won't have to go south to wear them; you'll find plenty of use for them right in the confines of your own home. If we remember correctly you can get either blue slacks with blue or scarlet striped blouse, or the loveliest shade of fuchsia lowers, with a turquoise striped blouse. And we were told that they'd wash . . . which of course indicates our old friend Jalma.

P. S. Clever . . . Fredley's idea (or maybe it was the author's idea; she's that smart!) of combining several copies of Eleanor Early's latest book . . . "Lands of Delight" . . . in with their window display of cruise wear that's as gay and colorful as the jacket on the book. They're showing lots of silk jersey in ensembles that include blouse, shorts, and skirt. And the colors they're blending make you long for June right now. That is, those of us who can't seem to get south!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

They Plead for Better Low-Cost Housing

By a Staff Photographer

Speakers at New England Housing Conference in Boston

Left to right: William P. Yoerg, Executive Director of Holyoke Housing Administration; John A. Breen, Chairman of Boston Housing Authority; Dean Walter R. McCornack, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Obsolete U. S. Housing Codes Assailed

(Continued from Page 1)

ing whole neighborhoods or major areas."

"Why not a study of the salvaging value of properties for purposes of rehabilitation rather than thinking entirely in terms of new construction?"

"Rackets" Criticized

Other factors threatening the success of low-cost housing were marked by Dean McCornack as high land costs, building "rackets," including collusion in biddings, restriction upon the output of labor practices, and the assumption that all housing must be new.

The Technology expert emphasized that investigations would show the possibilities of saving considerable money through the introduction of modern heating systems instead of the obsolete large, central heating systems.

Heating groups, he declared, rely on building codes to keep them going with obsolete equipment.

Co-operation Theme

Throughout his talk, the Dean urged greater co-operation between public and private groups in the interests of sound, low-cost housing.

Other speakers this morning were Carl Henry Monsees, Chairman of the Field Service of the National Association of Housing Officials, and Walter Trevvett, Regional Advisor for the USHA. John A. Breen, chairman of the Boston Housing Authority, was scheduled to speak this afternoon.

The conference will continue for several days.

39,000 Flower Exhibits Added At Harvard

More than 39,000 mounted flower specimens from all over the world were added to the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University last year, bringing its study collection of flowering plants and ferns to a total of 1,033,850 sheets of specimens, it was announced today in the annual report of Prof. Merrit L. Fernald, Director of the Herbarium. The Herbarium, organized more than a century ago by Asa Gray, pioneer American botanist, is said to be the finest in America, and has a world-wide reputation for its collection of North and South American flora.

There is an "intense activity in botanical exploration at the present time," Professor Fernald reported. A series of orchids from the southeastern portion of the United States was among the more important gifts of the year.

Exchange of information and specimens can still be carried on among the botanical scientists of the world, Professor Fernald reports, despite the wars now going on. Harvard received a loan of more than 8,000 specimens during the past year, and sent out about 12,000 in return. Another 12,000 of its duplicates, Harvard gave to 54 institutions and individuals in the United States and to 27 foreign institutions.

A human touch has been added to the Herbarium's activities, Professor Fernald indicates, for during the past year more than 5,000 private collectors and students have written to Harvard to have their specimens identified.

Art of Boston Needleworkers Entered in National Exhibit

The needle may be shorter than the pen, as the old French saying has it, but certainly it is writing in bold and beautiful language, if the exhibits just sent down to New York by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union are any criterion. They are being entered in the Fifth National Exhibition of Amateur Needlework of Today, slated for W. & J. Sloane's, Fifth Avenue, from Wednesday, Jan. 17, to Saturday, Jan. 27. Proceeds from the admissions, it is announced, will again be given this year to the New York Association for the Blind, Lighthouse No. 1.

The Boston Committee, according to its Chairman, Mrs. Kennard Winsor, will be represented by a complete bedroom of the period covering the latter half of the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth centuries. It is expected that the bedroom will be made up for the night, with nightgown and case and slippers laid out. Stitches worked by the Boston group this year are all based on Colonial designs.

Mrs. Winsor said in an interview today that the show is both for "people who are interested in needlework of all kinds, and those seeking new and varied ideas from novel ways of applying the needle to the design today. Different stitches are coming out utilizing the old ones in new ways," Mrs. Winsor added.

She explained that the stitches are very old, but that they are being demonstrated in their application to objects in modern use.

Most of the Boston committee will be going down to New York, Mrs. Winsor revealed. She herself will be there a week or 10 days on the exhibit.

"The Union is planning to have a booth, an entire needlework department," Mrs. Winsor said.

She believes the public will be astonished at the number of ways in which old stitches can be applied to everyday objects both for personal use and about the home.

Massachusetts will be one of 12 States to be represented at this Exhibition. Besides Boston and New York, Philadelphia and Chicago plan to send exhibits, Mrs. Winsor stated. She says Connecticut and New Jersey will probably be among States taking part.

Mrs. Winsor's Committee includes Mrs. Samuel Cabot, Mrs. Sewall Cabot, Mrs. J. Templeman Coolidge, Mrs. B. P. Cutler, Mrs. Henry Lyman, Mrs. Frederick S. Moseley, Mrs. Henry G. Vaughan, Mrs. Roger S. Warner, Mrs. Edward R. Warren, and Mrs. Rudolph Weld.

More than 30 large pieces and many small pieces make up the Boston representation at the show.

There are, for example, a very interesting bell pull and two chairs of Mrs. Lyman's; four large curtains of Jacobean design by Mrs. Moseley; a large picture, copied from the original in the Museum of Fine Arts, done by Mrs. Duncan Phillips; a bedspread by Mrs. Weld; a bureau scarf by Mrs. Winsor; a rug by Mrs. J. S. Ames.

Boston's bedroom should be quite as novel and worth while as any room in the house that Sloane's sets up each year at this time.

N. E. Geologists Prominent In Probing Secrets of Earth

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New England geologists participated prominently in discussions at Minneapolis, Minn., and Columbus, Ohio, where conventions of many allied natural sciences covered such subjects as the length of time humankind has inhabited America, the age of the oceans and the kind of animals that swam in their depths, whether or not tungsten enough can be found in the United States to discontinue imports from Japanese-controlled China, the origin of the famous white sands of the southwest, what sort of plants grew in New England during interglacial times, and how old the mystery-laden submarine canyons might be that extend out from shore to the edges of continental shelves throughout the world.

The last word on any of these questions is far from said. Geologists find it slow work to piece together what scraps of information can be uncovered from time to time in earth's record told by the rocks. Eventually, however, they glean enough to say they know part of each story at least.

Sea Canyons

Examining North America's canyons beneath the sea, Dr. H. C. Stetson of Harvard and Dr. F. P. Shepard, University of Illinois, find that all evidence points to their having been cut in early Pleistocene or glacial times. These canyons, some rivaling the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, are found lying perpendicular to the coastline and extending from a few miles offshore to the edge of the continental shelf. The most puzzling feature of all is the fact that many of them are not cut at the mouths of rivers or streams of any sort and bear no relation to land drainage.

Some researchers say they were cut at a time when the sea was 1,100 feet lower than it is today, when the dry land extended far beyond today's beaches. That was allegedly during Pleistocene time when great glaciers spread out over wide areas and the melting ice could furnish torrents of water with which to cut great gullies.

Both Dr. Shepard and Dr. Stetson attacked this solution as improbable, presenting evidence that is in direct opposition to so recent a widespread change of sea level. Samples of bottom mud cored from the ocean floor in the canyons and on the continental slope off eastern shores by Dr. Stetson point to uninterrupted sedimentation extending back at least into the last glacial epoch. Neither does anything in the cores taken in mid-Atlantic by Dr. C. S. Piggot of Carnegie Institution of Washington indicate any such tremendous lowering of the sea.

Novel Solution

Prof. W. H. Bucher of the University of Cincinnati offered the novel solution that they were cut in comparatively recent times, perhaps are still being cut, by great currents arising on the ocean bottom through giant wave motions of the water. He suggests that waves measuring from 12 to 95 miles from crest to crest (hence much greater than the depth of water) really operate as ordinary waves do in water. "They originate on the bottom and involve the whole column of water no matter how deep and they have sufficient energy to effect active corrosion on the bottom," he said.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology physicists at Minneapolis urged geologists to be more open-minded toward accepting the evidence of radio-active rocks regarding determinations of the earth's age. "Unfortunately," said Dr. R. D. Evans, "the geologist's acceptance or rejection of such age determinations has been a matter of belief or disbelief." Radio-active elements in the rocks disintegrate to form a special kind of lead at a known rate which cannot be changed.

Franklin C. Potter, reporting on the origin of white sand in the Tularosa Basin of New Mexico, said that it was gypsum, mostly derived from alkali flats excavated by wind action (still going on). Evidence indicates that the gypsum originated in the Chupadera formation in the mountains and was carried to the basin and deposited as valley-fill by water, he said. These unusual white sands, now preserved as a National Monument, constitute the largest and in fact the only deposit of gypsum sands of any consequence in the world. Gypsum is a substance used to a great extent in manufacturing plaster.

Robert W. Sayles, examining the boulder clays laid down on Cape Cod during interglacial times, found pollen grains and wood fragments in them, "indicating," he said, "a climate that was then as warm or warmer than it is today."

Age of Man in America

When it comes to determining the age of mankind in America, authorities differ widely. Anthropologists, accustomed to finding rich deposits of stone axes, spears, chips, "kitchen" fire remains and discarded animal bones in European and Asiatic caves where men are known to have lived for thousands of years before history began, dispute geologists and others claiming long life for human types in America where similar large deposits are missing.

In one of the closing meetings, Elias H. Sellards of the University of Texas told of finding human artifacts along with the remains of extinct animals along Blanco Creek in Bee County, Texas. These animals supposedly passed out of existence in glacial times. In the course of excavations during the past year, Mr. Sellards has uncovered skeletal remains of extinct horses, deer, camels, and rhinoceroses, and with them many spear points, scrapers and other worked flints. In one instance, reported in 1936, a spear point was found imbedded in the backbone of an extinct animal killed for food. It is upon such evidence as this that Sellards bases his claim that men lived on this continent at least 20,000 years ago.

In other parts of the west similar finds have been reported in the past, many of the artifacts associated with extinct animals indicating a very high type of culture evidenced by beautifully worked tools.

From southeastern Missouri, Carey Crone is reported excavating a wide-mouthed cavern in Ste. Genevieve County where not only extinct plant and animal life remains were uncovered but numerour charcoal fragments. The suggestion of "early" human occupancy is reasonably strong, he said. The fact that the deposits were found imbedded in calcareous tufa (rock) means they cannot be very recent.

Prof. Paul F. Kerr of Columbia reported on a study of tungsten deposits in the Rocky Mountains forming three belts with important localities spotted at several points in California, Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, and South Dakota. While this may not mean independence for the United States in the matter of tungsten imports, the report does indicate that our own resources may be much larger than heretofore suspected.

Harvard's Books Total 4,000,000

In the 80 libraries of Harvard University more than 4,000,000 books and pamphlets have now been collected, Keyes D. Metcalf, the University Librarian, announces. The collection has doubled since 1920, and passed the 4,000,000-mark this year.

On this collection, students and faculty are drawing at a rapidly increasing rate, so that the books are not becoming stagnant, Mr. Metcalf declares. Largely because of the appointment of three trained assistants whose task it is to help students in selecting and locating books, the number of volumes borrowed went up 20 per cent last year, he says.

Among those contributing to the collection were Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, who presented a manuscript copy of his volume, "The Hamlet of A. MacLeish." Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden, and also the Crown Prince and Princess of Norway, presented books.

Under subsidy from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Harvard Library is currently making microfilm reproductions of 35 foreign newspapers gathered from all parts of the world. Under another special grant, the librarians are at work on a union catalogue, listing books to be found in all the 80 special and departmental collections of the university.

Providence to Lose Wanderers Haven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — The Church House, which has served as a haven for homeless men and recognized no race, color or creed in housing and feeding unfortunates for over 22 years will close its doors March 1 because of the decision of the Providence Community Fund at its December meeting to withdraw financial support.

Probably the best known of all the charitable institutions on the "Bowery" which extends along the east side of the Providence River, the Church House (Episcopal) offered a religious program, meals and lodging for homeless local men, transients and paroled prisoners. It has received financial support from the Community Fund since 1927, reaching its highest contribution of $14,912 in 1932. It was established in 1907.

Brookline Gains $1,318 in Taxes

A supplementary assessment of Brookline property during December, principally of personal property discovered in examinations of inventories of estates recently filed for probate, will total $50,700 and bring the town of Brookline an estimated $1,318 in taxes.

Tax Department officials said the survey added 191 persons to the poll taxpayers. Abatements on property allowed, according to the Assessors, up to the beginning of the new year total $33,385, divided $23,393 on real estate property and $9,992 on personal property.

Tourists Like F. B. I.

WASHINGTON (AP)—More than 1,000 school children, law officers, and private citizens toured the Federal Bureau of Investigation each day in 1939. Director J. Edgar Hoover said Jan. 8 that the increase of 75,000 visitors over 1938 indicated greater interest in law inforcement.

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The name of a local florist, a restaurant, or a garage —the names of the local dealers of Monitor-advertised products — this sort of information is readily available. Use this service when the current issues of the Monitor do not fully meet your shopping problems.

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Note: This service is not available on Sundays

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Birmingham—9-10 a. m., 6-7 p. m. daily 3-2503
Montgomery—9 a. m. to 12 m., 3-6 p. m. daily ..... Walnut 1037-J

CALIFORNIA

Beverly Hills—10 a. m.-12 m., 1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Oxford 9901
Fresno—9 a. m. to 1 p. m. 3-5718
Glendale—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ..... Citrus 2-4091
Huntington Park—1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... La. 2638
Inglewood—2-4 p. m. daily, ex. Wed. and Sat. ..... Or. 7-4344
Long Beach—1-5 p. m. daily, ex. Sat. 645-195
*Los Angeles—8:30 a. m.-9:00 p. m. daily ex. Wed.; 8:30 a. m.-7 p. m. Wed ..... Tucker 2151
Pasadena—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily. ..... Sy. 3-7733
Pomona—8-10 a. m., Tues., Wed. and Thurs. 7716
Redlands—8-5 daily ex. fourth Wed. of month 3748
Sacramento—9:30-11:30 a. m. daily ..... M. 9342-W
*San Francisco—8:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily; 8:30 a. m.-12 m. Sat. ..... Sutter 7240-7241
San Pedro—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 747-J
Santa Ana—9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 3782-M
Santa Monica—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 26023
Stockton—8 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 7-7496
Westwood Village—10 a. m.-12 m. and 1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... W.L.A. 34089

COLORADO

Denver—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ..... Tabor 2880

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport—9 a. m.-12 m. Mon., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. 4-2560
Greenwich—9-5:30 daily; Wed. 9 a. m.-1 p. m. ..... Greenwich 2187
Hartford—1-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 2-3619
New Haven—2-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 5-2315
Norwalk—9-11 a. m. daily ..... Norwalk 5658
Stamford—1-5 p. m. daily, ex. Sat. 3-7535
Waterbury—9 a. m.-2 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. 4-0959

DELAWARE

Wilmington—2-5 p. m. daily 7032

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington—8 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... National 2142

FLORIDA

Jacksonville—10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily 5-0762
*Miami—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 32445
St. Petersburg—2-4 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. 83-972

GEORGIA

Atlanta—8-11 a. m. daily ..... Hemlock 0436
Macon—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 531

ILLINOIS

Bloomington—9-11 a. m. daily Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. 774
*Chicago—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Randolph 7641
Evanston—9 a. m.-12 m., 1-4 p. m. daily ..... University 4431
Galesburg—1-5 p. m. Thurs. ..... 1824 Red.
Moline—8-12 noon daily ex. Sat. ..... Moline 4111
Oak Park—9 a. m.-9 p. m. daily ..... Euclid 1272
Peoria—8:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily 4-0191
Rockford—8-10 a. m. daily Main 2351
Springfield—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ..... Dial 2-7832
Wilmette—9 a. m.-12 m., 1-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 1238

INDIANA

Hammond—10 a. m.-12 m., 2-3 p. m. daily ..... Hammond 116
Indianapolis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ..... Lincoln 0541

IOWA

Davenport—8-11 a. m. ex. Sat. 3-7473
Des Moines—9:30-11:30 a. m. daily 7-0757

KANSAS

Topeka—2-4 p. m. daily 5269
Wichita—8 a. m.-12 m., 5-7 p. m. daily 3-0148

KENTUCKY

Louisville—9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Thurs. ..... Magnolia 7633

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge—11 a. m.-1 p. m. daily 7714
New Orleans—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ..... Magnolia 3231

MAINE

Portland—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 3-4634

MARYLAND

Baltimore—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily. Sat. 9 a. m.-1 p. m ..... Plaza 6625

MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston—8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Com. 4330
B[illegible] 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Com. 4330
C[illegible]ge—9-11 a. m. daily ..... Belmont 2951
Fitchburg—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 1160
Lowell—8 a. m.-12 m. Mondays 2-9748
Melrose—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 1097-R
Newton—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ..... Center Newton 2841-J
Quincy—8:30-11 a. m. daily ..... Granite 3337-M
Springfield—1-5 p. m. daily 3-1817
Somerville—10 a. m.-12 m., 5-6 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Somerset 5883
Wellesley—9 a. m.-4 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. 1738

MICHIGAN

*Detroit—9 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Madison 1163
Kalamazoo—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 2-7008
Lansing—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 41715
Muskegon—8:30 a. m.-1 p. m. daily 32-235
Pontiac—2-5 p. m. daily 2-5442

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ..... Cherry 4872
St. Paul—8:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ..... Garfield 3329

MISSOURI

*Kansas City—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; Sat. 9 a. m.-12 m. Victor 3702-3703
*St. Louis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. Chestnut 5173

MONTANA

Butte—9:30-5:30 daily 2-3950
Great Falls—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 2-1604
Helena—8 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 1218-W

NEBRASKA

Omaha—10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Jackson 5420

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord—9-11 a. m., 6-7 p. m. daily ex. Wed. 1261
Manchester—9 a. m.-12 m., 5-7:30 p. m. daily 3447-J

NEW JERSEY

East Orange—8-10 a. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Orange 4-5382
Jersey City—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ..... Journal Square 2-6092-R
Montclair—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 2-1280
Orange—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 2-1838
Plainfield—9-10 a. m. daily 6-8592-W
Westfield—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Westfield 2-1386

NEW YORK

Binghamton—9 a. m. 2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 2-7064
Brooklyn—9-11 a. m. Mon. Wed. and Fri. ..... Shore Road 5-1819
Buffalo—10 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Grant 7431
Flushing—Daily ..... Flushing 9-8626
Forest Hills—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Bo. 8-7863
Hempstead—9 a. m.-8 p. m. daily 1803-M
Jackson Heights—9 a. m.-12 m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. ..... Havemeyer 4-8679
Mount Vernon—9-11 a. m. daily except Sat. ..... Hillcrest 2348-W
New Rochelle—9-10:30 a. m. daily ex. Sat. 5655
*New York—9 a. m.-4:45 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Lackawanna 4-5600
Richmond Hill—9:30 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Ri. 2-5153
Rochester—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Gen. 4311
Rockville Center—8 a. m.-1 p. m. daily 3762
Syracuse—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 4-5475
White Plains—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. 2587

OHIO

Cincinnati—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ..... University 1669
Cleveland—8:45 a. m.-4:45 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Cherry 7699
Columbus—11 a. m.-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Adams 8434
Dayton—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ..... Kenmore 6478
1-4 p. m. daily ..... Randolph 5922
Toledo—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Main 4435
Youngstown—9 a. m.-4 p. m. Mon., Tues., Wed. 7-5502

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City—1-4 p. m. daily 7-2759
Tulsa—9:20 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. daily 4-8557

OREGON

Portland—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.; Sat. 9 a. m.-12 m. Beacon 9398

PENNSYLVANIA

Erie—9:30-10:30 a. m. daily 71-413
Philadelphia—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. ..... Pennypacker 9196
Pittsburgh—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Mayflower 5339

TENNESSEE

Knoxville—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 2-7890
Memphis—8 a. m.-6 p. m. daily 2-9190

TEXAS

Amarillo—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 7407
Dallas—8 a. m.-12 m. daily 5-1674
Fort Worth—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 4-6443
Houston—10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mon., Tues. and Thurs. ..... Fairfax 3023
San Antonio—8:30 a. m.-3:30 p. m., Mon., Wed., Fri. ..... Pershing 4775

WASHINGTON

Bellingham—9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily 4585
Bremerton—9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily 2082-W
Seattle—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; 9 a. m.-12 m. Sat. ..... Main 3904

WISCONSIN

Madison—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ..... Fairchild 6837-W
Milwaukee—9 a. m.-12 m., 2-4 p. m. daily ..... Marquette 4416

CANADA

ALBERTA

Calgary—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ..... M. 2866
Edmonton—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 81515

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver—10 a. m.-12 m.; 2-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Trinity 2745
Victoria—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. ..... E. 9812

MANITOBA

Winnipeg—10 a. m.-12 m. daily 92-912

ONTARIO

Hamilton—5-7 p. m. daily 4-4290
London—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ..... Fairmont 218
Ottawa—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 4-0478
Toronto—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ..... Hargrave 9574

QUEBEC

Montreal—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ..... Elwood 1578

ENGLAND

Bradford—10-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 8644
Huddersfield—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 671
Leeds—12 m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 62963
Liverpool—12:30-1:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Birkenhead 4365
*London—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.; Sat. 9 a. m.-12:45 p. m. ..... Whitehall 9691
Manchester—9 a. m.-12 m. daily. ..... SALe 3016
Sheffield—10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. 71387

AUSTRALIA

Melbourne—9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily ex. Sat.; 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. ..... Windsor 6587
Sydney—10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... F. L. 1721

FRANCE

*Paris—9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. ex. Sat. ..... Anjou 20-67

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 41754
Wellington—2-4 p. m. Mon. and Thurs.; 6:30-8 p. m. Fri. 24-133

SWITZERLAND

Berne—3-6 p. m. Wed. 27.019
*Geneva—9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. daily 28-445

*Branch Office.

Corrected to December 28, 1939

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Further Adventures of Hari and Bolo

By Rose Fyleman

Chapter Six

"I think I can get the advertisement in tomorrow's morning paper if I take it at once," said Millie. "The Advertisement Manager is a friend of mine. You must stay in the town overnight and give your address in the advertisement; and then the person who finds it will be able to bring it direct to you and get the reward. You'll see; you'll have it back tomorrow."

They decided to do this, and offered quite a big reward. After all, it was very important to get the thinking-cap back. They didn't call it a thinking-cap in the advertisement; they described it as a little pointed cap of black silk with embroidery on it, and a little tassel.

Millie hastened off on her bicycle with this, and the others followed in the cart. It was arranged that they were to put up at "The Tabby Cat."

At an early hour next day—a few minutes, in fact, after the paper was out—people began to arrive at "The Tabby Cat."

At first there were only a few, but more and more and more came pouring in, and they all brought caps—all kinds of caps, square and round, large and small, old and new—there was no end to them.

Nobody seemed to have bothered in the least about the description in the advertisement. They just brought caps.

Millie Is Confident

Millie was most helpful; she took her turn with the others at interviewing the people and kept them all cheerful with her bright ways. Towards evening fewer people came; but the cap had not turned up. Millie was very sorry that her wonderful plan had come to nothing, but she was not at all down-hearted.

"We shall find it; I'm confident we shall find it," she said.

"But how?" asked Hari.

"Yes, how?" echoed Maggie, who was feeling rather worried about not getting on. In the end it was decided that Bolo and Maggie were to go on ahead in the cart next day while Millie and Hari were to roam the neighborhood on Millie's motorcycle, searching everywhere for the cap.

Early the next morning they all set out, Maggie, Bolo and Arnold with the cart, the other two on Millie's motorcycle. Millie and Hari were provided with a map of the route that the other two intended to take so that they would be able to join them when they had found the cap. The road ran through a forest known as the Big, Big Forest.

Millie was very confident about the cap. She said she felt in her bones that they would have found it before many hours had gone by, and her bones never made mistakes.

"We shall probably have caught you up by noon," she said to the others as they said goodby.

Up and down the countryside they rode. They looked in ditches, they peered over hedges, they enquired at cottages and mansions, they looked in hen-coops and rabbit-burrows and rubbish-heaps and water-butts; they even climbed hayricks to see if the cap had blown to the top of one of them; but nowhere was it to be found.

An Odd Child

Millie was beginning to wonder whether perhaps her bones had made a mistake after all, but she still kept outwardly cheerful. Hari was a bit anxious, too.

"Look here," he said, after a rather long silence; "I think it's time you had a rest. We'll find out where we can get a meal."

The road was quite deserted at this point. No, not quite. A small child, wearing a green cap, was sitting on the step of a stile a little way off, fishing in the ditch with a stick and a piece of string.

"I don't think he'll be much help," said Millie, when Hari suggested asking him. But she stopped and got off the cycle when they reached the stile and went over to speak to him.

The child looked up.

"Sh—" it said. "Don't disturb the fishes."

"I'm afraid you won't catch many fishes in that ditch," said Hari, smiling.

"They're imaginary fishes," said the child seriously. "You can catch imaginary fishes anywhere."

Hari and Millie were very much astonished. It was an extraordinary remark for such a small child to have made.

"Well, if they're imaginary fishes, we shan't disturb them," said Hari, still smiling.

"That is perfectly correct," said the child. "You'd have to make an imaginary noise, I should think."

"Well," said Millie, "I wonder whether you could tell us where we could have a meal? A real meal, you know; not imaginary?"

"My mother lives just across the field," said the child. "I think she would give you something to eat. She's very kind and obliging."

He accompanied them across the field, and as they drew near the cottage a woman appeared at the door. She looked relieved when she saw her little boy.

"I didn't know where you had got to," she said.

"I wonder whether you could oblige me and my friend with some food?" said Hari, in his politest manner.

Happy Discovery

The woman said that she would be very pleased to do so and asked them to come in and sit down. She sent the little boy out to play in the yard and busied herself with the meal.

"Your child seems to be very clever," said Millie.

"Well, to tell you the truth, I don't understand Sonny," said his mother. "Ever since yesterday he's been making such surprising remarks at odd times. I don't know where he gets his ideas from."

At that moment Sonny himself re-appeared.

"I've been thinking," he said, "what a good idea it would be to put up a large signboard at the end of our meadow with 'Teas Provided' written on it. Then we should often have nice ladies and gentlemen come here like this."

His mother looked at Hari and Millie as much as to say, "There, you see." But to her little boy she said, "Take off your cap, Sonny, when you're in the house."

The little boy took off his cap and threw it on to a chair. It landed upside down, and Millie, glancing at it, gave a sudden gasp. The inside of the cap was of black silk, embroidered and when she looked closer she saw that there was a tassel.

"Hari, look, look!" she cried. "It's the thinking-cap."

And so it was. They had not been aware of it before for the simple reason that the little boy was wearing it inside out.

Of course, after this everything was easily explained. The cap had evidently been caught up by the wind and blown over the hedge into the field. The child had found it there the day before and had taken it in to his mother and asked whether he might wear it.

When she learnt that a reward had been offered for it she was delighted.

"We might really buy a noticeboard," she said, "and give people tea here. It's given us one useful idea, anyhow."

And so everyone was pleased. Hari and Millie had found the cap, Sonny's mother had money for the new plan, and as for Sonny, he was promised a fine new cap to take the place of the one he had found—he thought he'd like a red one this time—and went off to play in the field.

And Hari and Millie set off once more on their motor-bicycle to join the others with their good news.

(To be continued next Monday)

The Story So Far

Hari, the Japanese doll, had lost his thinking cap and Bolo, the lamb, and Millie, a newspaper reporter whom they had just met, were helping him to look for it. Millie was convinced that the best thing to do was to put an advertisement in the newspaper. Hari and Bolo, aided by Arnold, the donkey, were really knights errant, who were helping Madam Magnolia, the pig, to search for her lost daughter, Louise.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Snowy Song

O what could be brighter,
And crisper,
And whiter,
O what could be nicer to see?
What nicer to run in,
To slide, and have fun in?
It's out in the snow for me!
There's snow on the garden,
There's snow on the trees,
And I'm finding a place
Where it's up to my knees!
I'm making a snowman
With stones for his eyes,
I'm making a snowball
To give a surprise!
O what could be better,
And colder,
And wetter,
O what more exciting could be?
What nicer to play in,
To laugh and be gay in,
It's out in the snow for me!

EILEEN A. SOPER

Roly-Poly Meets a Monkey

Little Panzee was a baby chimpanzee who lived with her mother in a small house made of leaves and branches high up in a great big tree in the African forest.

One day little Panzee was playing with two other baby monkeys in a coconut tree when Roly-Poly, the baby elephant, and his mother passed underneath on their way to the river to bathe.

"Oh, oh, oh!" trumpeted Roly-Poly, as three hairy coconuts fell plomp, plomp, plomp, on to his back.

His mother looked up quickly and caught sight of a mischievous face peering between the leaves.

"You are a naughty Panzee!" she cried. "How would you like three coconuts to fall on you?"

But Panzee only laughed, and ent down another.

"Come along," said Mrs. Jumbo to Roly-Poly. "I shall have to speak to Panzee's mother. That is a very unkind game to play."

So Roly-Poly trotted along in the direction of the river where he was to meet Rubadub, the baby Hippopotamus, and little Rhino, who had just learned how to run and also to swim. They were all going to bathe together and then go home with Roly-Poly to tea.

Meanwhile Panzee had started swinging from tree to tree.

A Long Swing

Presently, encouraged by the applause of two other monkeys, Panzee became over venturesome. Trying to swing too great a distance, she missed the branch and fell down, down through the air, landing on the back of Mrs. Rhino who was hurrying to the river to bathe.

Mrs. Rhino was racing over the ground at such a terrific speed that she never noticed the little monkey who was clinging on as best she could, scarcely daring to breathe as the rhinoceros sprang over the ground on her great trampling feet. Without pausing a moment, Mrs. Rhino plunged into the river and dived straight under the water. Panzee gave a long screech as it closed over her head.

"Oh dear," cried Roly-Poly, who was watching. "Poor Panzee, she can't swim!"

A few seconds later, Panzee came to the surface and Roly-Poly seized her with his little trunk and swam to the shore.

Consoling Panzee

"I'm lost and drowned," sobbed Panzee, the water dripping from her fur. "Oh, oh, oh."

"Well, come and learn to swim. I'll teach you," Roly-Poly offered kindly.

"No, no, no," cried Panzee, shrinking back.

The sun soon dried the monkey's fur, and she stopped wailing.

"Panzee seems quite happy again," said Rubadub. "What a good thing we were here when Mrs. Rhino dived in just now."

"Yes," said Roly-Poly. "Hark, that's Mother calling us to tea," he added, as a loud and prolonged trumpeting sounded from the forest. "Come along!"

The three friends clambered out of the river.

"Now then, Panzee, climb on my back," said Roly-Poly, "and I'll take you home."

Panzee soon climbed on his back, and they all trotted into the forest.

"I'm very sorry that I threw those coconuts at you," said Panzee. "I promise not to do it again."

"I don't call it a nice game, I must say," Roly-Poly said. "But would you like to come to tea with us?"

"Oh yes!" cried Panzee delightedly.

So she rode home on Roly-Poly's back and joined his tea party.

Drawn by Robert Austin for The Christian Science Monitor

A Seal's Way

One day I saw a baby seal
Swimming in the sea.
I rowed and rowed for love of him,
But not so he.
"Sweet, Sweet, Sweet!" I said.
He ducked his little anxious head,
And dived without a trace of foam
To show where he could be.
Then far away, came up again,
Still flipping it with might and main
To get away from me.

ADA HARRISON

The Fun of Marbling Paper

Edward and Anne had taken lessons in book binding, and had set themselves the task of tidying up all the old books on their shelves.

"They ought to be in better shape," said Edward, holding a rather forlorn volume in his hand.

"How would it be to bind the biographies in red, the nature books in green, the travel books in blue, and so on?" Anne suggested.

"Good idea, but leather is too expensive, and plain linen is so dull."

"There were lovely bindings at the Book Fair. Do you remember the pretty, patterned paper we saw?" said Anne.

As they were talking, Aunt Edith popped her head in at the door.

"Hullo, bookworms!" she said.

Use Fancy Papers

Aunt Edith was an artist and had a large studio just up the road. They greeted her enthusiastically, and then explained their difficulty.

"There is no need to use leather," she told them. "Marbled and fancy papers are sometimes beautiful. Why not make your own?"

The twins stared. "Make marbled paper?"

"Yes, it's quite easy. I'll teach you if you like. Come along to my studio."

The room, when they reached it, was bright with sunshine, and the twins felt full of enthusiasm as they watched Aunt Edith making her preparations.

"Marbled paper-making has been practised as an art for hundreds of years," she reminded them. "It's quite easy once you get the hang of it. I'll make a list of the things you will need.

"First of all, paper. Any good, plain-colored paper will do, white or colored, rough or smooth. Even brown packing paper can be used. Then you must get some ordinary, powdered sizing. It is quite cheap to buy. Also a few tubes of inexpensive oil color. You will also need some jam jar lids, or old saucers in which to mix each color, and a tray. The size of the tray will depend on the size of the paper you want to marble. For small sized sheets the lid of a biscuit tin will do, or you can get a large, shallow cake tin very cheaply at the stores. And now, let's begin!"

The twins stood by the table, watching closely.

"Two or three colors will be sufficient. How about yellow, red, and brown?" She squeezed out about two inches from each tube and mixed them separately with a teaspoonful of paraffin in a saucer. "Turpentine would do just as well," she told them. "And now we'll make the sizing. Two ounces will be enough for this time." She mixed it with a pint of boiling water and, after stirring it well, added more water to make two quarts, or the equivalent of eight glasses of water.

"Now we'll pour it into the tray and leave it to get cold."

Aunt Edith poured it out carefully, removing a few bubbles from the surface. "While we're waiting we'll cut some paper," she said.

Splashing the Sizing

They cut two pieces a little smaller than the inside of the tin. As soon as the sizing was ready, Aunt Edith took one corner of the tin and tilted it to see that it hadn't stiffened or become jellified. Edward and Anne watched eagerly as she dipped a brush into the red paint then splashed spots of color all over the surface of the sizing.

"What fun!" Edward exclaimed.

"Yes, but you must watch the paint. If it thins out into nothing you must squeeze more into your saucer and mix it well. On the other hand, if the paint is too thick, it will sink through the sizing to the bottom of the tray. This is about right." The twins noticed that splashes of red lay irregularly all over the surface of the size.

"Now for the next color! Use a clean brush for each."

Soon the whole surface of the sizing was covered with splodges of red, yellow, and brown.

"How do you make the colors run together?" Anne asked.

"There are many ways. You can use a pencil, or an old comb, or a skewer, anything in fact that will go through the size." With her pencil Aunt Edith began to make slow, zig-zag movements across the tin, backwards and forwards through the sizing. It was fascinating to see the blobs of color beginning to spread into veins and mix with the other colors.

Work the Pattern In

"Mind you work the pattern well to the edge of the tin, or your paper will be bare at the sides," said Aunt Edith. "Move slowly up and down, or round and round, but don't swish your pencil about. Keep the pattern simple, too. And now for the paper."

Aunt Edith took hold of the sheet by the top and bottom edges letting the middle sag on to the center of the tray. Then evenly, and carefully, she let the rest of the paper down until it lay quite flat on the sizing.

"Tap it gently all over so that the paper touches the sizing," she said. "Never mind if some of the sizing runs over on to the back." Then, holding the paper by opposite corners, she lifted it up and, for a moment, let the sizing drain off it into the tin.

"The paint has all gone!" cried Anne, pointing to the sizing. "It's all on the paper!"

"Do you see how the pattern has been transferred?" said Aunt Edith. "We'll hang the paper up over the radiator, it won't take long to dry."

Sizing Can Be Used Again

"It's all so easy!" said Edward in a surprised tone.

"Yes, but like everything worth doing, it needs care and practice," said Aunt Edith.

"Can we use the sizing again?" Anne asked.

"Oh, yes! Just push a strip of newspaper through it several times to take away any of the old color that may have been left. It won't keep for more than ten days, though."

"As soon as the paper is dry you must iron it smooth," she went on. "Either side of the paper will do."

As the twins ran home, Anne was thinking how fine their books would look. "Just like the ones at the Fair," she said.

"Yes," answered Edward. "And if we like we can add a little leather on the backs and corners to make them more beautiful still!"

Alice Chauncey

The Swinging Nest

Not all nests are built in trees or on the ground. There are some birds which make their nests so that they swing from twigs, branches, and other firm things, like tiny brown hammocks. This was how Sally Humming Bird, who belonged to the great family of Little Hermits, was building hers.

A Small Pocket

First, Sally chose a long drooping leaf. Then she collected her materials—the silky fibres of plants, fungus, the soft downy fluff of thistles, and the insides of any seed vessels she could find.

One by one she wove these precious things together, in and out, in and out, binding them closely with spider's web to the end of the long leaf she had chosen. When it was finished the nest looked very like a small pocket at the bottom of the leaf.

Well Balanced

Sally next wove a thin tail to hang underneath the nest and balance it, so that it would swing quite easily in the wind. Then she hopped inside, and ruffling and preening her brilliant feathers told anyone—who cared to listen—exactly what she had been doing, and how fine a home she had built for herself. A breeze, wandering through the forest, caught at the tail of the nest and sent it swinging gently backwards and forwards.

And there was Sally in her cradle, as happy as any little bird could be.

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Exports in 1939 Exceed Imports by $800,000,000

Business and Industry

American Gas $30,000,000 Issue Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Bonbright & Co. is head of a banking syndicate offering to the public today $30,000,000 of sinking fund debentures of the American Gas & Electric Co. and an offering by the company of 355,623 shares of 4¾ per cent cumulative preferred stock to the holders of outstanding $6 preferred stock under an exchange offer. The preferred stock has been underwritten by the same banking group, which includes investment houses in 28 cities in 21 States and District of Columbia.

Under the company's offer to holders of the $6 preferred stock, which will remain open until the close of business on Jan. 10, holders of the $6 preferred have the privilege of exchanging their stock on a share-for-share basis, plus a cash payment equal to the difference between the redemption price of the old preferred stock and the initial public offering price of the new stock.

The debenture offering consists of three series as follows: $8,000,000 of 2¾s due on Jan. 1, 1940, to be offered at 102; $10,000,000 of 3½s due on Jan. 1, 1960, priced at 103½, and $12,000,000 of 3¾s due on Jan. 1, 1970, priced at 103½, each bearing a sinking fund sufficient to retire the issue by maturity.

The offering price to the public for the preferred stock will be $105 a share and accrued dividend from Jan. 1, 1940.

Principal underwriters of the securities in addition to Bonbright & Co. are the First Boston Corporation, Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; W. C. Langley & Co., Smith, Barney & Co., Blyth & Co., Inc.; Tucker, Anthony & Co., Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.; Kidder, Peabody & Co., the Lee Higginson Corporation, Shields & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Dillon, Read & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The other underwriters named in the prospectus are:

Coffin & Burr, Inc., Glore, Forgan & Co., Lazard Freres & Co., Union Securities Corporation, White, Weld & Co., A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., Central Republic Company, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., W. E. Hutton & Co., Jackson & Curtis, Lehman Brothers, F. S. Moseley & Co., Spencer Trask & Co., the Wisconsin Company, Blair & Co., Inc., H. M. Bylesby & Co. Inc., and B. W. Clark & Co.

Also Dominick & Dominick, Eastman, Dillon & Co., Estabrook & Co., Graham, Parsons & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Laurence M. Marks & Co., Paine, Webber & Co., Arthur Perry & Co., Inc., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc., Dean Witter & Co., Alex Brown & Sons, Hornblower & Weeks, Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc., Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc., G. H. Walker & Co., Cassatt & Co., Inc., Hallgarten & Co., Hayden, Miller & Co., J. J. Hilliard & Son, Laird, Bissell & Meeds, Merrill, Turben & Co., Mitchum, Tully & Co., G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., W. H. Newbold's Son & Co., Putnam & Co., L. F. Rothschild & Co., Chas. W. Scranton & Co., Stroud & Co., Inc., Almstedt Brothers, Baker, Watts & Co. and the Equitable Securities Corporation.

Also the First of Michigan Corporation, Indianapolis Bond and Share Corporation, Ritter & Co., William R. Staats Company, Starkweather & Co., Stein Brothers & Boyce, Swiss-American Corporation, Wulling, Lerchen & Co., Bacon, Whipple & Co., Bioren & Co., Blair, Bonner & Co., Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge & Co., Campbell, McCarty & Co., Inc., Wm. Cavalier & Co., J. M. Dain & Co., R. S. Dickson & Co., Inc., Edgar Ricker & Co., Ferris & Hardgrove, the First Cleveland Corporation, Folger, Nolan & Co., Inc., the Illinois Company of Chicago, Kalman & Co., the Milwaukee Company and Moore, Leonard & Lynch.

Also Newhard, Cook & Co., Newton, Abbe & Co., the Pacific Company of California, Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood, R. W. Pressprich & Co., Reinholt & Gardner, Schwabacher & Co., Scott & Stringfellow, Singer, Deabe & Scribner, Smith, Moore & Co., Stix & Co. and the Wells-Dickey Company.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market began the last year of the fourth decade of the century with a little upward jiggle which carried prices back to October levels and seemed to begin a series of zig-zag upward movements in place of the series of downward zig-zags of November and early December.

It appears that early January almost always sees such an upturn from December. Perhaps it is really due to seasonal factors. It did not look like speculation but investment demand, for the performance of the high grade bond market was better than that of the stock market, and in the stock market a disproportionately large number of new highs were made by preferred stocks.

Outstanding among these, in turn, were the new highs among the utility preferreds, including issues of Federal Light & Traction, Wisconsin Electric, American Power & Light, West Penn Electric, Louisville Gas, Public Service Electric & Gas, and Engineers, while Telephone made a new high, though not Western Union, despite the FCC report favoring telegraph merger.

Another shining group among the makers of new highs was again the air transport stocks, with 1939-1940 record prices reported for Pan American, United Air Line, Transcontinental & Western. Paper companies also stood out. New 1939-1940 highs appeared for Kimberly Clark, Union Bag, and West Virginia Pulp.

Less Foreign Selling

The talk now is that not only has net selling from Britain and France dried up, but that Europe is doing a small amount of net buying here, chiefly from the thrifty little neutral countries, particularly Holland. The London market, incidentally, after making a new high since the war, seems to have levelled out waiting for something to happen.

The President's annual message, the budget estimate, and the opening of Congress, all failed to have any perceptible effect on the market. It was considered favorable that the President this year indulged in no name-calling or shaking of the big stick, but instead called on those to cease who would set class against class. This was thought slightly ironic in Wall Street.

The business news provided no real influence to the market. Steel operations jumped back to 85½ per cent from around 74, and some people took this as pretty fair and others as not so good. Everybody is expecting steel operations to decline slowly from here, but some say to 85 per cent and some to 70 per cent.

It looks as though from here on for a while Wall Street's speculative attention will wander from the big and the heavy industries like motors and steel, to more special situations like the paper industry, glass, the oil industry, commercial air transport, and the chemical industry.

There was little of moment in the commodity field. Wheat and cotton have levelled out temporarily. Street opinion has for the most part turned bullish on sugar since the AAA came out with a quota substantially under the anticipated 7,000,000 tons. Stock-wise the chief beneficiaries will be the Cuban producers, but on the other hand this is the year for sugar legislation; the quota on offshore refined sugar expires March 15 and the rest of the quota system by the end of the year unless renewed by Congress, and the beet and domestic cane sugar people are girding themselves for a reduction in the Cuban quota to their advantage.

Competitors for Silk

Silk has, temporarily at least, ceased its skyrocketing. The new high prices are expected to seriously accelerate the inroads which other textile staples have been making in recent years on the silk market; nylon comes into production this year and du Pont will apparently be able to sell every pound it can produce for a long time in advance. This product has the elasticity to compete with silk in stockings, the last stronghold of silk.

There is talk of establishing a scrap steel futures market. Many such futures markets have been established here in recent years; some have survived and some have not worked out in practice.

Opinion is again bullish on the market for government bonds—with certain reservations. High-grades usually rise in January. Year-end interest and dividends are available for reinvestment. Insurance companies' idle funds are now estimated round $1,000,000,000; the savings banks also are supposed to be considerably in arrears on investments.

More important, member bank excess reserves are now on the pick-up again: last week they rose over $220,000,000, due largely to the return of cash from the holidays. Gold keeps coming into the country in heavy volume; during December the U. S. monetary gold stocks rose $285,000,000, which is fully up to the average for the full year 1939, when they rose the unprecedented total of $3,130,000,000 (they are now round $17,640,000,000).

See Higher Excess Reserves

Treasury operations for the next five or six months appear likely to contribute to new peaks in excess reserves. The President's budget summary indicated a reduction this fiscal year in the Treasury's working balance of $1,150,000,000, but it is down only about $400,000,000 so far. Another reduction of $700,000,000 would be largely out of balances with the reserve banks, meaning an almost corresponding increase in member bank excess reserves.

Lastly, long governments are still about two points from their pre-September highs, but high-grade municipals are back at the top.

On the other hand (1) the market may be near a resistance level where some investors can get out even, (2) January often ends with a break in governments; and (3) strength in municipals may be related to further discussion of abolishing reciprocal tax immunity, which would give outstanding issues a scarcity value.

The Consumers' Power 3¼'s were a great success. But the recent developments were not such a success for Morgan Stanley & Co. As a precaution against getting in the same snarl as Wendell Willkie did, George Tidd decided that his big American Gas & Electric (EBS subsidiary) offering of next week, should not be headed by Morgan Stanley, lest all hands fall afoul of U-f-12-A or "emotional affiliate" rule of the SEC.

And utility underwriters expect more trouble. Only recently two important offerings, those of Public Service of Indiana and Northern Indiana Public Service, were approved though they had a less than 10 per cent ratio of common stock and surplus to total capitalization, against 20 per cent for Consumers' Power. If the recent decision was merely a contribution of the SEC to the TVA's war with Wendell Willkie, that isn't so bad for future utility financing, but if it is a bona fide SEC change of heart then another obstacle appears in the way of utility borrowing of new money.

Lockheed Aircraft $7,425,000 Issue; To Expand Plants

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lockheed Aircraft Corporation of Burbank, Calif., disclosed in a registration statement filed with the Securities Commission that it intends to expand its plant and research facilities through the sale of 225,000 shares of $1 par common stock.

The statement set a maximum price of $33 a share on the issue, which would raise a total of $7,425,000.

The company said that during the first 11 months of 1939 it had delivered or completed for delivery 267 planes under contracts with Great Britain and Australia. It said that it also has an order for $6,834,429 of planes for the United States Army, but has not yet delivered any of them.

Of the new money to be raised, the statement set out, $1,750,000 will be used for the development of new models; $600,000 for new tools and machinery; $225,000 for two assemble hangars, and $200,000 for a research laboratory.

The balance of the proceeds will be added to working capital.

Blythe & Co., Inc., and G. M.-P. Murphy & Co. of New York were listed as the principal underwriters.

U. S. Exports $800,000,000 Above Imports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins reported today that United States merchandise exports exceeded imports last year by about $800,000,000.

He estimated exports at $3,100,000,000 and imports at $2,300,000,000, compared with 1938 figures of $3,094,095,000 for exports and $1,960,528,000 for imports. The 1938 excess of exports over imports, totaling $1,133,567,000, was the highest since 1921.

The 1939 increase in imports was attributable, he said, to improved business that required larger supplies of foreign raw materials to keep American factories busy.

"For the first three months of the war," Mr. Hopkins said in a statement, "there has not been a significant increase in our export trade.

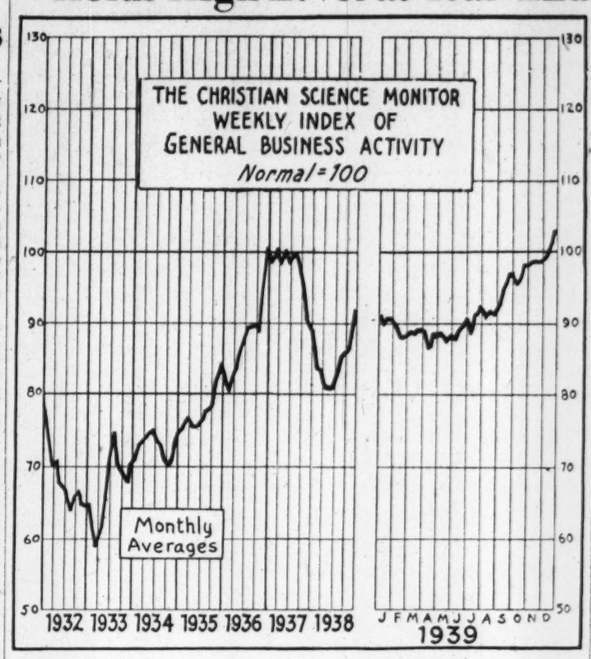
"Nevertheless, if the character of the war changes so as to require a larger volume of materials it is likely that business in this country will receive larger orders from the Allies, even though these orders do not reach the magnitude attained during the World War."

The prospect of selling supplies to belligerents, he explained, is limited by the multitude of restrictions which they have placed on their own merchandise imports.

Export trade in 1939, Mr. Hopkins continued, was about the same in amount as in 1938, but was marked by increased shipments of factory products and decreased shipments of agriculutral products. He cited figures for 11 months showing that steel-mill exports increased from $138,000,000 to $202,000,000, and exports of metal-working machinery leaped from $91,469,000 to $104,000,000, shipments of grains dropped from $215,000,000 to $93,000,000, tobacco exports fell from $139,400,000 to $72,000,000 and cotton declined from $200,000,000 to $190,000,000.

Other export increases, however, included meat products, lard, canned fruits, petroleum products, aluminum and aircraft.

Monitor Index Shows Business Holds High Level at Year-End



Following the sharp advance of the previous few weeks. The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity held practically steady during the final week of December, edging forward only 0.1 point to 103.1 (prel.) on December 30. This compared with 103.0 on December 23 and 92.0 on December 31, last year.

The reported figures for all three components of the index dropped off during Christmas week, but in the case of miscellaneous carloadings and bank debits outside New York City, the declines were less than the usual holiday dip and the adjusted indexes for these series advanced.

The decline in electric power production on the other hand was greater than customary for the holiday week and the adjusted power figure lost its gain of the previous week.

	Dec. 30*	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
	1939	1939	1938
Combined index	103.1	103.0	92.0
Bk debits outside NYC	102.3	101.4	87.2
Elec pr production	103.5	104.7	94.4
Misc carloadings	103.4	102.1	92.0

*Preliminary

Steel Output Has Rebound To 86.5 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week regained almost all the loss caused by holiday interruption, with prospects of further quickening during January, according to the magazine Steel.

"This restores the operating rate to 86.5 per cent," says the report, "only 4 points below that prevailing immediately before holiday week.

"Some effects of annual inventory taking are in evidence, but specifications are in good volume and producers are scheduling activities high in an effort to meet consumer needs. Backlogs are larger than in the same period last year, and mills are in better position than for several years.

"A heartening feature of the situation is that consumers have not accumulated heavy inventory, early announcement of unchanged prices for first quarter contributing largely to this, and most tonnage shipped is going into production promptly.

"December pig iron production at 3,767,605 tons gained 1.2 per cent over November. It was the largest monthly production since July, 1929, and the largest December on record. Due to the shorter month November showed a higher daily rate, 124,003 tons, compared with 121,535 tons daily in December. Total 1939 output was 31,526,823 tons, a gain of 67 per cent over 18,889,663 tons in 1938. In 1937 production was 36,709,139 tons.

"Automobile production last week continued to show effects of holiday idleness, total production being reported at 87,510 units, compared with 89,365 the preceding week, and 117,705 before Christmas. Last week's output was 10,825 cars greater than in the corresponding week in 1939."

Every producing district but that of Buffalo contributed to the rapid recovery of production from the holiday lull.

During the past week, the steel industry regained most of the loss occasioned by the holiday week and recorded an operating rate of about 86½ per cent. Automobile production eased somewhat during the week, but output for the current week is estimated at approximately 100,000 cars.

With lower temperatures spurring sales, retail trade held its gains over the previous year, and increases of 4 to 10 per cent were reported. Wholesale commodity prices increased slightly.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

New Issues

American Gas and Electric Company

$ 8,000,000 Sinking Fund 2¾% Debentures, Series due 1950
Due January 1, 1950

$10,000,000 Sinking Fund 3½% Debentures, Series due 1960
Due January 1, 1960

$12,000,000 Sinking Fund 3¾% Debentures, Series due 1970
Due January 1, 1970

***355,623 Shares 4¾% Cumulative Preferred Stock**
Par Value $100

*Subject as to the 4¾% Cumulative Preferred Stock to the prior right of the holders of the Company's outstanding $6 preferred stock to exchange their shares under the Company's exchange offer.

Prices:

102½% for the 1950 Series Debentures

103½% for the 1960 Series Debentures

103½% for the 1970 Series Debentures

$105 per share for the 4¾% Cumulative Preferred Stock

in each case plus accrued interest or dividends from January 1, 1940 to date of delivery.

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of offers to buy these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus. This advertisement is published on behalf of, and copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from, such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated

The First Boston Corporation — **Harriman Ripley & Co.** Incorporated — **W. C. Langley & Co.**

Smith, Barney & Co. — **Blyth & Co., Inc.** — **Tucker, Anthony & Co.**

Harris, Hall & Company (Incorporated) — **Kidder, Peabody & Co.** — **Lee Higginson Corporation**

Shields & Company — **Stone & Webster and Blodget** Incorporated

January 8, 1940.

New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution

The **FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON**

1784 ★ 1940

24 BANKING OFFICES IN BOSTON
FOREIGN BRANCHES IN ARGENTINA* AND CUBA
*The Buenos Aires branch is the largest North American branch bank in South America

A CONDENSED STATEMENT *of* CONDITION
Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches
as of December 30, 1939

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$392,089,833.97
United States Government Securities	120,480,310.38
State and Municipal Securities	22,321,623.38
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers	12,991,354.52
Loans, Discounts and Investments	275,115,013.86
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	8,525,712.95
Banking Houses	12,768,701.00
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	3,043,292.99
Total	$847,335,843.05

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$739,025,406.85
Acceptances Executed for Customers		9,527,432.11
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		4,614,877.05
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount and Contingencies		12,949,433.01
Capital (2,225,000 shares of common stock — par value $12.50)	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus and Profits	53,406,194.03	81,218,694.03
Total		$847,335,843.05

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Saturday's sales	341,820
1940 volume to date	3,556,860
1939 volume to date	5,175,220

Many Stocks Show Gain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Strength of specialties seeped into other parts of today's stock market although volume on the comeback was unimpressive.

A few favorites advanced as much as 3 points at the best, but elsewhere fractional improvement was the rule near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 700,000 shares.

The financial district seemed fairly hopeful for business and politics, and continuance of quiet investment buying tended to overshadow speculative apathy to a considerable extent.

New 1939-40 highs were scored for American-Hawaiian Steamship, Studebaker and Loft.

Ahead at one time or another were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, Douglas Aircraft, American Can, Westinghouse, du Pont, Johns-Manville, Eastman Kodak, Anaconda, Phelps Dodge, Western Union, American Telephone, N. Y. Central and Pennsylvania.

Aluminum of America enjoyed a sharp runup in the curb. Supported also were Electric Bond & Share, American Gas and Borne-Scrymser.

Corporate, Foreign Bonds Up

While buying interest in the bond market remained spotty today, a fair number of domestic corporate and foreign dollar loans moved ahead for good sized gains.

Up fractions to 2 or more points near the final hour were Erie first 4s of '96, Studebaker 6s, Utilities Power & Light 5s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Among the best of the foreigns were Antwerp 5s, Cordoba City stamped 7s of '57, Norway 6s of '44, Italy 7s, German Government 7s, Norway 6s of '43, and Oslo City 4½s.

Most U. S. Governments slid off to slightly lower levels in light trading.

Charges Collusion In Offer for Fisk By U. S. Rubber Co.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Charging that there was "collusion" in the United States Rubber Company's efforts to "absorb" the Fisk Rubber Company, United States Representative Joseph Casey (D) of Massachusetts sought Federal action to prevent the purchase.

In a letter to Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the anti-trust division of the Justice Department, Mr. Casey asked that court action be taken against United States Rubber Company "to the end that it may be dissolved into independent operating companies."

He also urged "direction action" against Dillon, Read & Co., Boston and New York brokers, "for their collusive acts to eliminate the independence of the Fisk Rubber Company." His request, he said, was aimed at preventing United States Rubber Company from "absorbing" Fisk, which has plants at Chicopee and New Bedford, Mass., employing 3,300 persons.

Wheat Prices Rally After Early Decline

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP)—After dropping as much as 1½ cents a bushel, due to selling inspired partly by the improved grain belt moisture situation, wheat prices developed some recovery power today.

Losses were substantially reduced at times, but closing figures were only fractionally lower than Saturday. Some buying on the recovery was attributed to lifting of hedges in connection with government purchase of 299,880 barrels of graham flour for relief distribution the next few months. This is equivalent to approximately 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. Although prices and bidders were not announced, grain men said graham flour is usually made from either spring or winter hard wheat.

Wheat closed ½-⅞ lower than Saturday, May $1.03 ⅛-1.03, July $1.00⅝-½; corn unchanged to ⅛ lower, May 59-59⅛, July 59⅝-¾; oats ⅜ down to ⅛ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The "boom" market for giltedged securities continued today. Heavy institutional and public buying combined with scarcity of offerings to force prices sharply higher. Demand for industrial leaders increased as the session wore on, but elsewhere irregular price tendencies prevailed. Kaffirs moved unevenly, base metals retreated fractionally, oils drifted quietly, and home rails showed little change.

Paris: Bourse securities were hammered lower all along the line today. Selling pressure was not especially severe, but prices gave ground readily. Removal of Hore-Belisha as British War Secretary was believed to hint at an important change in Allied war policy.

Amsterdam: American shares leveled off in late bourse dealings after slight early declines. Domestic equities were resistant.

Liverpool: Cotton futures ended 9 to 10 points lower today after early declines of as much as 24 points. Active selling by Bombay and Anglo-American accounts was cushioned by trade calling and speculative support.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	2	70	70	70	
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Dec29
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	2	8½	8¼	8½	
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	22	21¾	22	Dec29
27½	15⅞	Addessog (1.40)	7	19½	18⅝	19½	Jan 4
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	6	56¼	56⅛	56¼	+ ⅛
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	¾	¾	Dec30
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	17	7	7	7	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	6	1	1	1	
18	4½	Allegpf xw	2	12½	11¾	11¾	Jan 4
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	13¾	13½	13½	+ ½
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	12	12	12	Jan 4
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 4
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(½g)	3	21½	21	21	
11⅞	6¾	Allen Indus (1g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 4
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	1	177	176¾	176¾	— ¼
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	5	12⅛	12	12	Dec27
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	7	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	Dec28
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	14	40	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 5
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jan 6
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	56½	56½	56½	Jan 5
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	2	21	21	21	+ ⅛
47	16¾	Am Airlines	9	45	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	2	11	11	11	
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 3
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	44½	44½	44½	Jan 5
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	14	115½	115	115⅜	+1⅛
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	3	176⅛	176⅛	176⅛	— ⅛
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	2	31	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
64	30¼	Am Car pf	5	50¾	50	50	Jan 5
25½	13½	Am Ch & C (1a)	1	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	135	135	135	Jan 6
8¾	5	Am Colortype	2	7	6⅝	6⅝	Jan 4
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	3	8	8	8	Jan 6
18⅛	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	6	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
5¾	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	3	3	3	3	
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅜
3⅜	1⅞	Am & For Pow	12	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	8	24¼	23½	23½	— ⅝
30⅝	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	9	28¼	27½	27½	— ½
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	75	35⅜	33	34¾	+2
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
43½	25⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	3	37	36	37	Jan 2
60	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	6	59	58¾	59	— ¾
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	21	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅜
25	14½	Am Ice pf	6	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
30⅝	13	Am Locomotive	4	21¾	21⅜	21¾	
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	5	60	59¼	59¼	Jan 5
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	5	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	2	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 6
40⅛	22⅝	Am Metal (¾g)	6	23¾	23¼	23¼	—1
124½	112	Am Met 6%pt(6)	1	119	119	119	Jan 4
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	16	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
58⅞	32	APL $6 pf (11¼k)	20	63¼	62	62	— ½
49	28	APL 5pf (.93¾k)	16	54	53	53	
8⅜	3½	Am Ra&SSI.30g)	51	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	14	17⅞	17	17	
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	70	70	70	Jan 5
15⅜	10¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	6	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
63	35½	Am Sm&R (2a)	15	51½	50⅞	51	— ⅛
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	145¼	144½	144½	Jan 5
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	69¼	69	69	Jan 5
41	20⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	7	31½	30½	30⅞	— ¼
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	9	Am Stove (½g)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	3	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
98	75⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	88½	88½	88½	+ ¼
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	16	16	16	Jan 6
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	8	172¾	172½	172¾	+ ⅜
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	87½	87¼	87½	+1¼
89¾	75⅛	Am Tob B (5)	16	89	88¼	89	+1
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	3	149	148	148	Jan 6
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	12	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	98½	98½	98½	Jan 4
15¼	3⅜	Am Woolen	6	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	47	46	47	Jan 6
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	39	39	39	Jan 2
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	45	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	2	38½	38½	38½	Jan 4
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	13	13	13	Jan 4
4	1½	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 5
37	21	Arc-D-M (1.10g)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ½
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	107½	107½	107½	— ½
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	23	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	2	49	49	49	—1
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	58½	58½	58½	Jan 4
58	31¾	Arm Corg (2g)	7	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅜
13	7½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jan 4
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jan 5
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jan 6
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77½	77½	77½	Jan 4
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	81	80	81	Jan 5
38	30	Associates I (2a)	1	38	38	38	Jan 5
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	25	24½	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½e)	6	52	51	51½	
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	4	23	22⅞	22⅞	
26¾	8¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	16	16	16	Jan 6
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	7	21⅜	21¼	21½	
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Dec26
9⅝	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	7	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	2	64	63	63	Dec29
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	3	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	5	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 4
9⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	15	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	8	17¼	17	17	+ ¼
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7½	7⅜	7½	— ¼
30½	11½	Bangor & Ar	4	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ½
21½	10¼	Barber As (½g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
13	6	Barker Br (½g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19½	11⅜	Barns Oil (.90g)	14	13⅜	13	13⅛	
26⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	3	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	44	28¾	27½	28⅜	+1⅛
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	107¼	107	107	Dec 5
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	126	126	126	Jan 2
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	1	9	9	9	Jan 5
73⅜	52	BeigNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
33¾	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	30	30	29⅜	29¾	— ⅛
22½	17⅜	Ben Ind (1.85g)	10	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
56	48¼	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ¼
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	39	39	39	Jan 4
100	50¼	Beth Stl (11g)	37	80¾	78¾	79⅞	— ⅜
18½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	8	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	115¾	115½	115¾	+ ¾
24½	14	Bigelow-S (1g)	2	33	32¾	32¾	— ¼
17¾	8½	Black & Deck(1)	1	22	22	22	+ ½
36½	13¾	Blaw-Knox	25	11⅝	10¾	11¼	+ ½
34¾	16¾	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jan 6
28½	16	Boeing Airplane	21	24½	24	24⅜	— ⅛
24	12½	Bohn A&B (1)	4	23½	23	23½	+ ½
22	16½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	2	22½	22	22	Jan 5
32	18¾	Borden C (1.40g)	25	22	21⅞	22	
43⅜	11½	Borg-War (1a)	17	25	24⅝	24⅜	— ⅛
44⅜	19½	Boston & Maine	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
34¾	19½	Bower R B (¾e)	6	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ¾
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 5
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	2	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
41	31	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ¾
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ¾
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	21	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
13⅜	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	4	14⅜	14	14¼	
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	104	15⅝	15	15¼	— ¼
6	3	Bkly-Man Tr pt	6	53	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅞
50	39	Bkly M Tr pf ct	11	52	50¾	50⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	5	25	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅝
41	31⅝	Brown Sh (2)	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	Dec29
25¼	9⅝	Bucyr Erie (½g)	13	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
13⅛	7	Budd Mfg	3	8	7¾	8	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co (½g)	1	23½	23½	24½	+ ¾
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat(2a)	4	30¾	30	30¾	+ ¾
20⅜	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	63	21¼	20	21⅜	+1⅜
16¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
7¾		Bush Terminal	6	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
3⅞	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	21⅜	21	21⅜	Jan 6
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	16	4⅛	4	4⅛	
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 6
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jan 6
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	3	25¼	24⅞	25	
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51	51	51	Jan 2
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1½	1½	1½	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼e)	5	7¼	7	7	
17¾	9½	Camp Wy (.40e)	14	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅜
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	5	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	1	40	40	40	Jan 6
8	4½	Capital Ad A	3	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	3	26	26	26	—1
4	2⅜	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	3	71⅛	71	71	—1
64½	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	3	56¼	56	56	+ ½
30¼	13⅜	Celanese (½g)	14	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	— ¼
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	7	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	
30½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jan 5
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	8	5¼	5	5¼	Jan 4
14¾	5½	Cent Viol St(¼g)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	3½	Centuiy R M		5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 2
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	2	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
22½	18	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
30	17	Cham P&F(.30g)	1	26	26	26	Jan 6
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	3	16½	16½	16½	
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	24	42⅜	41½	42¼	+ ¼
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95	95	95	Jan 6
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 4
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	⅜	Chi & N West pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 5
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
	⅞	Chi M St P&P	6	⅜	¼	⅜	Jan 5
	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	6	14¾	14½	14½	
39½	30⅝	Chi PT cv pf (3)	8	35⅞	35¼	35¼	+ ⅜
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Dec29
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 3
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec26
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jan 6
13½	4⅝	Childs Co	1	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (5g)	30	89⅜	88¼	88⅜	
147⅜	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	13½	13½	13½	
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	32	32	32	Jan 5
39	20⅛	Clev Gr B (2½g)	7	39⅞	39	39	+ ⅜
60⅛	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	12	37½	36	36½	—1
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	7	37	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	123	123	123	
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	—1½
18	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	5	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ¼
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	3	105	105	105	— ¼
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	3	34	33½	34	+1
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	Jan 4
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½g)	18	24⅞	24¼	24½	— ⅜
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	3	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	39	7⅞	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	90¾	89½	90¾	+1¼
15⅜	6⅛	Colum Pic vtc	3	7	7	7	— ¼
30½	15⅜	Col P pf (2.40d)	1	20	20	20	Jan 5
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	1	93	93	93	Jan 5
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	6	48	47¾	48	+ ¼
109⅜	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Jan 6
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	53¾	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	Dec13
16	8⅜	Coml Solvents	19	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Com'tn & South	44	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	9	73¼	71¼	73¼	+1¾
32⅛	25⅝	Com Ed (1.80)	74	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
88⅝	5	Conde Nast	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jan 5
30⅝	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	1	24	24	24	— ¼
9⅞	5	Congress Cigar	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
32¾	13½	Cons Aircraft	9	29	28¾	28¾	
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	3	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
11	4⅞	Cons Cop (.30g)	65	9	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅝
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	39	31⅞	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	108½	108½	108½	
21⅜	3¼	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1d)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	3¾	Cons Laundries	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jan 6
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	45	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅜
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	18	18	Jan 4
101⅞	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	102	101½	102	+ ¼
17¾	9⅛	Contain Cp(¾g)	10	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
22⅜	11½	Cont Bak A	10	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
2	1	Cont Bak B	9	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
100	87½	Cont B pt (8)	1	94½	94½	94½	+1¾
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	12	44	43¾	43¾	+ ½
116	106	Cont C pf (4½)	2	113¼	113	113	Dec30
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fib	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
40⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅜	Cont Motors	15	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (1)	9	24¾	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
32⅜	16⅛	Cont Steel (2g)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	1	65	65	65	+ ⅜
177	150	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	176½	176½	176½	+ ½
5	3	Coty Inc (½g)	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
2⅛	⅜	Coty Int (.20g)	6	1	1	1	
38	16	Crane Co (.60g)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Jan 5
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	2

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Pioneering Is Not Yet Over, Says Cameron

The days of pioneering are not over, said William J. Cameron in an address on the Ford Sunday Evening Hour. New frontiers are to be discovered constantly not beyond but within the old ones, frontiers which he says are "the virgin continents of the mind."

Answering the question as to why Americans today emulate the settler rather than the pioneer, Mr. Cameron said:

"One reason is that we are descended from settlers, not from rovers. Our fathers were not nomads; where they came they came they planted fields and builded cities. When they migrated it was under pressure of want, or persecution, or a driving desire for wider opportunity. Here, no pressure of want exists to drive us forth; no persecutions compel us to flee for safety elsewhere.

"And as for opportunity, we cannot be as destitute of that as some say we are, for our people are not leaving us to search for opportunity in foreign lands, and millions of people in foreign lands would gladly come here if they could to share in what they think is our unparalleled opportunity. Our people are free to leave if they wish, but they stay because the vital things all pioneers seek are here.

"Another reason for our stay-at-home habit is that our government, unlike some European governments, does not infiltrate other lands by settling subsidized colonies of Americans in them for political or other purposes. That is not pioneering; it is secret expeditionary invasion.

"A third reason is that this country and Canada offer as wide and various a range for the adventurous pioneer spirit as may be found anywhere. But perhaps the most important reason is one we are least conscious of: our discovery of new frontiers, not beyond but within the old ones.

"Far more challenging and thrilling than new territorial frontiers possibly could be are the new frontiers of the sciences and technologies the frontiers of of knowledge that we ceaselessly push ahead of us into the region of the unknown.

"Backward nations know only one way of growth—acquiring more territory by conquest. That was all any of the nations knew 200 years ago. But today, progressive peoples know that henceforth the true growth of nations will be in the virgin continents of the mind, and that the great discoveries still await us in the region of laws that liberate the people's life."

In conclusion, he said that there is something in settled life at home that tends to wilt iniative and energy and that persons must show courage and launch out in what he labelled "personal economic pioneering." Find another service for your field, he urged, or another field for your service. This may mean pioneering to a smaller place but "in making a place for ourselves, we shall very likely help to make a place for others besides."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Cent P&L 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
NAmInv 5½%pf	$1.37½	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 8
Extra				
First Natl Bk and Tr (Montclair N J)	$2	..	Jan. 6	Jan. 4
Nor Trust (Phila Pa)	$2	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 8
No Phila Tr	50c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 4
Triumph Explos	2½c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
W J R (Detroit)	75c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 18
Final				
Alliance Oil Corp pf	$3	..	Dec. 19	Dec. 16
Grant Co (W T)	50c	..	Jan. 23	Jan. 11
Rand-Mines	4 sh	..	Feb. 6	.....
Unit Molasses, Ltd (Am Dep rec)	ord reg	..	Jan. 6	Dec. 1
	12 1/10c	..	Jan. 6	Dec. 1
Initial				
Hydraulic Press Mf	10c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 21
Melton Mfg 6% pf	85c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 11
Interim				
Royal Dutch Co	5%	..	.....	.....
Shell Trans & Tdg	5%	..	.....	.....
Irregular				
Boston Metal Inv	40c	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Decca Records	20c	..	Feb. 27	Feb. 13
Insti S (Ins. Gr.)	.0316c	..	Feb. 1	Dec. 30
Kennedys, Inc.	65c	..	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Northeast W & El	50c	..	Jan. 10	Jan. 5
Rice-O'Neill Shoe	80c	..	Dec. 18	Dec. 13
Year End				
Kawneer Co.	30c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 22
Lane Co.	$2.50	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 20
Ohio Forge & M	$1.50	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Resumed				
Arlington Mills	50c	..	Jan. 17	Jan. 8
Banco di Napoli	$1.50	..	Jan. 8	Jan. 4
Clayton & Lam Mf	10c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 22
Regular				
Amer Gen Equities	1½c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 6
Am Home Prod	20c	M	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Am Mch & Fdry	20c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Am Res Ins	75c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Atlas Powder pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Bank of Cal N A	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 8
Bon Ami A	$1	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
Do B	62½c	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
Boston Investment	$2	..	Dec. 18	Dec. 12
Colum G&E 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Do 5% cum pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Commonw Edison	45c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Commonw Invest	4c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Consol Ch Ind A	37½c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Cresson ConG&M&M	2c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 31
Dayton Rubber Mf	25c	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Do A	50c	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Farmers Nat B & T Co. (Boyertown, Pa)	35c	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
First Nat Bk & Tr Co. (Montclair, N. J.)	$2	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Do	$2	Q	June 29	June 20
Idaho-Md. Mines	5c	M	Jan. 22	Jan. 10
Int Sugar Mach	50c	M	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Keystone Const Fd K 2	23c	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Lawrence G & El	75c	Q	Jan. 13	Jan. 6
Lazarus & Co. (F. & R.)	15c	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Lowell Electric Light Corp.	90c	Q	Jan. 13	Jan. 6
May Dept Stores	75c	Q	Jan. 22	Jan. 12
Meredith Pub S (Cedar Rapids, Iowa)	$4	S	Dec. 30	Dec. 29
Miners Nat Bk (Nanticoke)	75c	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
No. Am. Oil	3c	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Northern Trust Co. (Phila. Pa.)	$6	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 8
Pacific Lig. Corp.	75c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Peoples Nat Bk (Lebanon)	$1.50	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Port Huron Sulphite & Paper	10c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 23
Portland Ry	$2.50	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Prentice (G E) Mfg	50c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Saratoga & Sch RR	$3	S	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Spartan Mills	$4	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Springfield City Water 7% pf A	$1.75	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 20
Do 7% pf B	$1.75	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 20
Do 6% pf C	$1.50	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 20
Sun Ray Drug	20c	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Toledo Ed 7% pf	58¼c	M	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do 5% pf	41⅔c	M	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Union Old Lowell N B (Lowell, Mass)	50c	S	Jan. 15	Jan. 2

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	104.21	104.21	104.21
17 3¼s '45-43	110	110	110
1 3¼s '46-44	110.13	110.13	110.13
1 4s '54-44	114.26	114.26	114.26
1 2¾s '47-45	109.10	109.10	109.10
111 2s '47	104.29	104.27	104.27
15 2½s '48	107.24	107.24	107.24
4 2½s '53-49	105.27	105.24	105.24
1 2½s '52-50	105.26	105.26	105.26
50 2¾s '54-51	107.21	107.21	107.21
1 3s '55-51	110.17	110.17	110.17
5 2¼s '53-51	103.14	103.11	103.11
9 2½s '60-55	108.3	108.3	108.3
3 2¾s '59-56	106.31	106.31	106.31
1 2¾s '65-58	106.18	106.18	106.18
11 2¾s '65-60	106.17	106.16	106.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-44	108.10	108.10	108.10

Home Owners Loan

21 2¼s '44-42	104.18	104.18	104.18
2 3s '52-44	107.30	107.30	107.30

Corporation Bonds

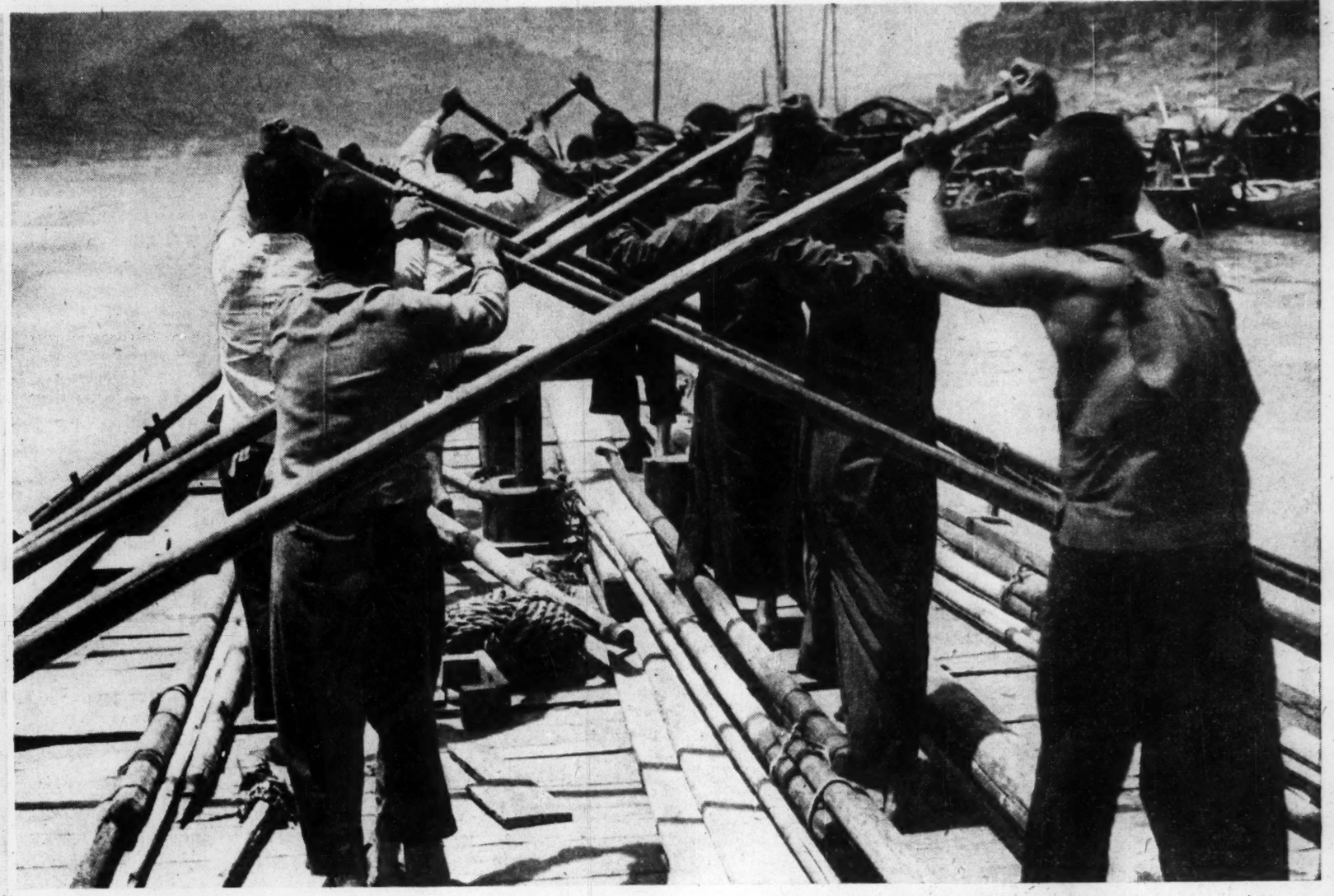
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	108½	108½	108½
2 Alleghany cv 5s'44	80	80	80
5 Alleghany cv 5s'49	70⅝	70½	70½
15 Alleghany 5s'50 st	42	41½	42
10 Allegh Val 4s'42	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Allied Stores 4½s'51	97	96⅞	97
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	110¾	110½	110¾
34 Am & For P 5s 2030	64	63¾	64
1 Am Int 5½s'49	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Am T&T 5½s'43	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
15 Am T&T 3¼s'66	108⅝	108½	108½
1 Am T&T 3¼s'61	109	109	109
22 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	107	107	107
32 Ang C Nitra deb 67	39¾	39½	39¾
4 Arm Del 4s 57	100½	100¼	100¼
21 Arm Del 4s 55	100½	100⅛	100⅛
16 AT&SF 4s 95	106⅞	106⅜	106⅞
2 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	38½	38½	38½
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	32½	32½	32½
3 B&O rfg 6s 95	30¼	29¾	30¼
3 B&O rfg 6s 95 ct	29¾	29¾	29¾
4 B&O 1st 5s 48	70⅛	70	70⅛
27 B&O rfg 5s 95 ct	28¼	28¼	28¼
19 B&O cv 4½s 60	17½	17	17½
12 B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	16¾	16½	16¾
20 B&O 1st 4s '48	67¾	67¾	67¾
3 B&O S W 5s 50 ct	46½	46½	46½
7 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	116	115½	115½
2 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
12 Beth Stl 3½s 52	107	107	107
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	101	101	101
27 Boston&Me 5s 67	46	44⅝	45½
16 Bost&Me 4¾s 61	45	44½	45
10 Boston&Me 5s 55	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞
3 Bkly City RR 5s 41	70	70	70
70 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	86½	86½	86½
6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66 ct	85¾	85¼	85¼
2 Bkly Qn C&Sb 5s 58 st	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 Bkl QnC&Sb1st1st5s41	47¾	47¾	47¾
30 Bkly UnEl1st5s'50	90½	90½	90½
6 Bkly Un El1st5s50ct	89	89	89
21 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	96	96	96
12 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Bush erm 5s '55	43½	43½	43½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	52	52	52
6 Can Nat 5s '90 July	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	106	106	106
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
16 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	102¾	102½	102½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	112½	112½	112½
40 Can Pac 5s '44	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
2 Can Pac 5s '54	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	70½	70¼	70¼
31 Can Pac 4s perp	61¼	60½	60¾
5 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	96	96	96
10 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	89⅝	89½	89⅝
8 Cen Pac 5s '60	110	110	110
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	53	53	53
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	19½	19½	19½
1 Certain-teed 5½s '48	77	77	77
1 ChampP&F 4¼s '50	105	105	105
8 C & O 3½s '96 D	99½	99½	99½
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99½	99¼	99¼
16 C&O rfg 3½s '63P	105½	105⅜	105½
3 Chi & Alton 3s '49	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	82	82	82
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	92	92	92
3 CB&Q 4s III '49	102¼	102	102¼
1 CB&Q 3½sIII '49	97½	97½	97½
16 Chic Gt West 4s '59	24¼	24	24¼
10 CM&P & Pac 5s '75	7	6⅞	7
31 CM&P&P aj5s 2000	2	1⅞	1⅞
5 CM&SP 4½s'89C	25½	25½	25½
1 CM&SP 4½s'89E	25½	25½	25½
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	24¾	24¾	24¾
2 Chi&NW 6½s '36	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	9	9	9
5 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	15	15	15
10 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3⅜	3½	3⅜
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	14	14	14
6 CR&P cv 4½s '60	2	2	2
1 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	53¼	53¼	53¼
5 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	108	108
9 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	93¾	93	93¾
4 Childs Co 5s '43	51⅞	51¾	51⅞
18 CCC&StL 4½s '77	54	53½	53¾
5 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
6 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	89½	89½	89½
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	82	82	82
1 Col F & I 5s '70	68	68	68
1 Col & St 4½s '80	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
14 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¼	104⅛	104¼
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	106½	106½	110⅝
45 ComwithEd cv3½s'58	127¾	127½	127¾
4 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Con Edis 3½s'58	109	109	109
1 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
8 Consum Pow 4½s'70	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	106½	106½	106½
5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Crown Cork 4½s'48	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Crucible St 3½s'48	103½	103½	103½
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	29¾	29¾	29¾
10 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	61¾	61⅛	61⅝
5 D & R G 4s '36	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 D & R G West 5s '55	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 D R G W 5s '55 Asd	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
6 Det Ed 4½s '61	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Det T Tun 4½s'61	100	100	100
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	107	107	107
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
8 Elec Auto Lite 4s '52	108⅜	108	108⅜
32 Erie rfg 5s '67	17½	17	17½
37 Erie rfg 5s '75	17¼	17	17¼
4 Erie 1st 4s '96	55½	55	55
3 Erie Gen lien 4s '96	25	24½	24¾
1 Erie & Jer 6s '55	54	54	54
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	55	55	55
7 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8	8	8
1 Gen Cable 5½s'47	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Goodrich 4¼s'56	101⅝	101⅝	105¾
7 Gt Nor 3½s '52	99⅞	99½	99⅝
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	90¼	90¼	90¼
9 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	84	83¼	84
8 Gt Nor 4s '46H	91	91	91
13 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	75¼	73¾	75¼
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	98¾	98¾	98¾
48 Hudson Coal 5s '49 A	37½	36½	37
20 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	47½	46¾	47½
3 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13	12¾	13
6 Ill Cen 4s '53	46¼	45¾	45¾
10 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	46	45⅜	46
2 Ill Cen 5s '55	54	54	54
1 IS&CSL&NO 4½s '63	45½	45¼	45½
7 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	102½	102½	102½
16 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66ct	75¾	75¾	75¾
18 InterbRTr rfg 5s '66	76	75¾	75¾
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	89½	89½	89½
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
26 Int Paper 6s '55	98	97¾	98
1 Int Paper 5s '47	103	103	103
18 Int T&T 4½s '52	43½	43½	43½
8 Int T&T 5s '55	46	46	46
19 Kings Co Elec 4s '49	90½	90½	90½
4 Kinney Tnk & Tr 5½s'47	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 L S & M S 3½s '97	83	82¾	83
4 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	53	52	53
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	51	51	51
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	27	27	27
5 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	28¾	28¾	28¾
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	44¼	44	44½
1 LehVal4½s 2003 tsd	15¾	15¾	15¾
7 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15½	15½	15½
1 Liggett & M 5s '52	130	130	130
2 Loews 3½s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
15 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	88½	88½	88½
6 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84½	84¼	84¼
4 Lou&N 4½s 2003	94¼	94¼	94¼
8 Louis & N un 4s '40	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	86½	86½	86½
2 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	75½	75½	75½
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	54½	54½	54½
1 Manhat Ry 4s 90	79¾	79¾	79¾
8 Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	79½	79½	79½
7 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 McCrory Stra 5s 51	107	107	107
5 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 MilkNor cn 4½s 39	29¾	29¾	29¾
14 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	17	17	17
12 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	30	29¾	30
11 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	14	13¾	14
23 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Mo Pac 4s 65 fs	14¼	14¼	14¼
29 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14¼	14	14¼
4 Mo Pac 5s 80H	14¼	14	14
2 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	14	14	14
12 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3½	3½	3½
26 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	110	109⅞	109⅞
5 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Montreal Tr 5s 41	85	85	85
3 Montreal Tr 5s 55 A	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Mor & Essex 6s '55	37¾	37¾	37¾
5 Mor&Essex3½s2000	45¼	45¼	45½
15 Nash ChaStL 4s 78	67¾	67½	67½
6 Nassau El 4s 51	47⅞	47¼	47¾
4 Nassau El 4s 51 Ct	47	47	47
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104½	104½	104½
3 Natl Steel 3s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 NJ Pow & L 4½s'60	108	108	108
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	68	68	68
2 NOTex&Mex5s'56C	36	36	36
12 NYC rfg 5s 2013	61½	61	61½
55 NYC 4½s 2013 A	55½	55	55¾
5 NYC cn 4s '98	61	60¾	60¾
8 NYC cv 2¼s '52	662	62	62
5 NYC LaSh 3½s '98	59	59	59
6 NYCh&StL5½s'74A	67	66½	66½
46 NYCh&StL4½s'78	59	58¼	59
2 NYCh&StL 4s '64	81½	81½	81½
2 NYCh&StL3½s'47	83	83	83
3 NYConnRR5s'53	107	107	107
1 NYConnRR4½s'53	105½	105½	105½
10 NYEdis3¼s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
20 NYLack&Wn4s'73A	60	58½	60
5 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	6½	6½	6½
3 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	5¾	5¾	5¾
10 NY Steam 3½s '63	105½	105¼	105¼
6 NY S&W 4½s '37	5½	5½	5½
23 NY W&Bost 4½s46	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Niagara FallsP3¼s66	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Norf Sou 5s '61A	13	13	13
3 Nor Am Co 4s '59	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
46 Nor Pac 6s 2047	57¾	56¾	57
6 Nor Pac 4s '97	67⅞	67¾	67¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¾	41¾	41¾
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	108	108	108
6 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	105½	105⅜	105½
4 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	76½	76½	76½
1 Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	60	60	60
11 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	109	109	109
1 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	112½	112½	112½
1 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	113	113	113
3 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	76	76	76
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	109	109	109
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	45	45	45
7 Pen Co 4s '63	103¾	103½	103½
6 Pen P&Lt 4¼s '74	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
11 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
10 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Pen RR cn 4¼s '60	118½	118½	118½
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102½	102⅜	102¼
6 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89¼	89	89¼
10 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	98⅝	98½	98⅝
1 Pen RR 4s '48	114	114	114
2 Pen RR 3¼s '52	87	86¾	87
2 Peoria & E 1st 4s 40	69	68½	69
2 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	73¼	73¼	73¾
12 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60¼	60	60
4 Phila Co 5s 67	106	106	106
2 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
5 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
19 Phillips Pet 3s 48	111	111	111
2 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s '52	98	98	98
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	45	45	45
9 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	81½	81⅛	81½
10 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42 st	60½	60	60
1 Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	60½	60½	60½
30 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	19	18⅞	18⅞
2 PotomacEl P 3½s '66	109	109	109
5 PubSvc No Ill 3½s'68	109½	109½	109½
2 Rem Rand 4½s '56ww	99¾	99¾	99¾
31 Repub Steel 5½s '54	108	107½	108
10 Repub Steel 4½s '61	94⅜	94¼	94½
8 Repub Stlee 4½s '56	95¼	94⅜	94⅜
5 St L S F 5s '50 B	11½	11½	11½
1 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
17 St L SW 5s '52	17	16⅝	17
7 St L SW rfg 5s '90	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
4 St L SW 1st 4s '89	64	64	64
8 SA&A Pass 4s '43	60	59½	59½
1 Schulco 6½s '46 B st	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
3 Sea A L 4s '50 st	15¼	14⅝	15¼
3 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	5¼	5¼	5¼
14 Sea-All Fla 6s '35 A ct	3¾	3½	3½
1 Shell Un 2½s '54	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Simmons cv 4s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	97¾	97¾	97¾
13 Sou Pac 4½s '68	50	49⅝	50
34 Sou Pac 4½s '81	49¾	49	49¾
27 So Pac 4s '69	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 So Pac rfg 4s '55	64	64	64
1 So Pac clt 4s '49 reg	45	45	45
1 So Pac 3¾s '46	55¾	55½	55½
21 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	52	51¾	52
1 South Ry 6½s '56	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 South Ry gen 6s '56	79	78	79
5 South Ry cn 5s '94	88¼	88¼	88¼
34 South Ry gen4s'56	61¼	61	61¼
15 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	111⅜	112½	112½
4 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	107½	107½	107½
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	19	19	19
4 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
11 Studebaker cv 6s '45	105	102½	103¾
3 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 T RR A St L 4s 53	109	109	109
9 Tex Corp 3½s'51	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
13 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	70½	70½	70½
2 Tex&Pac 5s 80 D	70¾	70¾	70¾
10 TexP-MP Ter 5½s64	87⅛	87	97
96 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15¾	15¾	15¾
14 Third Ave 4s '60	53½	52½	53½
12 Union Oil Cal 5s 59	102¾	102½	102¾
6 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113⅞	113½	113⅞
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Un Pac rfg 3s2008	108	108	108
3 Unit Bis Am 5s 50	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Unit Drug 5s 53	80½	79⅞	80¼
15 US Steel 3¼s 48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	92½	92	92½
6 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	102¼	102	102¼
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	103	103	103
6 Util P&L 5½s 47	92	91¾

The Camera Views China, Its People, and Its Mode of Living

Fashions for the Women of China

A native girl from Inner Mongolia adorned in her most treasured finery. Both ceremonial and ornamentation have influenced the design of her striking headpiece.

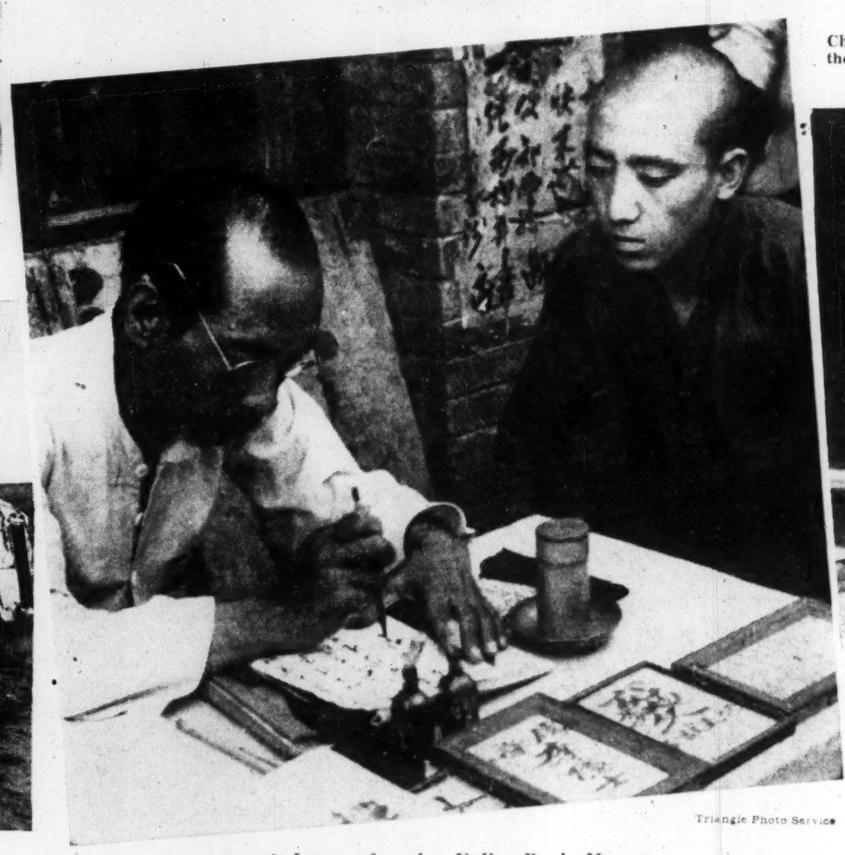


Here Man Power Still Moves a Nation's Goods

China has made great strides during the last few decades, but manpower still remains the great motive force in most parts of its vast territory. Here is a group of native boatmen pulling on their long oars as they take the craft up the Upper Yangtze River.

An Old Chinese Custom

On the wind-swept steppes of Mongolia portable, circular houses are used to keep out the cold. Custom dictates that a bowl of milk must be spilled to the four winds after each milking as an offering to the native gods.



Triangle Photo Service

A Letter for the Folks Back Home

Writing in China is not easy even for the educated. Scholars continue to practice calligraphy even to an advanced age. Public letter writers, as in this picture, serve coolies who want to tell the folk back home of the doings in the big city of Shanghai.

Waiting for a Passenger

Whether they drive a taxi or a hansom or pull a ricksha, the men in the transportation industry generally take a great deal of pride in their work and their vehicles. Here two ricksha boys in Shanghai are busy polishing their two-wheeled carriages.

Man Power Still Holds Sway Over River Transportation in China

Such scenes as these are common along the 2,600 miles that the Yellow River winds and twists across China. Steam-driven paddles and propellers have yet to replace the native boatman, who is the motive power for most of the river navigation in China. It is a hard, monotonous task, pulling these heavily laden craft along the long miles of the Yellow River, as the bent backs and determined strides of the native boatmen show. Only the youngster in the last row appears to be happy at his strenuous task.

He's a Prince of Mongolia

Existence is hard in the vastness of Inner Mongolia. Here warring chieftains, their forces mounted on fast little ponies, have held sway for centuries. This stern-visaged native is a powerful prince of Inner Mongolia. The curious button on top of his headpiece denotes his rank.

British Public and Press Perplexed on Cabinet Shift

(Continued from Page 1)

of most British newspapers—the proportions of a major political crisis.

Even today's retirement of Vice-Admiral C. V. Usborne, from the directorship of the Censorship Division of the "Press and Censorship Bureau," has not diverted attention from the major Cabinet shift. His duties have been taken over by Sir Walter T. Monckton, Director-General of the Bureau.

Perplexity rather than concern perhaps best sums up the feeling of the public as a whole on the sudden political developments. But it is clear that this general sentiment, fanned by the Opposition and the popular press, is likely to develop into something more serious unless satisfactory explanatory statements are forthcoming soon both from the Government and from Mr. Hore-Belisha himself.

In responsible quarters there is a definite tendency to play down the importance of Mr. Hore-Belisha's resignation and the appointment of Mr. Oliver Stanley to succeed him. The attitude of this section of opinion is well expressed by The Times, of London, today, which declares: "The most probable explanation of the circumstances that led to the resignation is that there was some friction of personalities which the Prime Minister felt it necessary to resolve in the interests of general efficiency."

Wide World

Sir Andrew Duncan
Succeeds Oliver Stanley as the Board of Trade President.

Press Not Satisfied

The majority of the English papers, however, are very far from accepting this view. There is undoubtedly a widespread feeling that Mr. Hore-Belisha possessed the ability, energy, and drive indispensable to management of the War Office in wartime, combined with doubt as to whether the successor appointed by Prime Minister Chamberlain has these qualities in sufficient measure.

Arising out of these general sentiments, and in the absence of any satisfactory official explanation so far, there have been all sorts of speculations and theorizing about the issue involved.

It is asked, for instance, whether the resignation of Mr. Hore-Belisha was forced on Mr. Chamberlain by the Army chiefs balking at the continued democratization of the Army; if this should appear to be the case, then apprehentions are expressed lest the dismissal of Mr. Hore-Belisha will prove a major political blunder. If, on the other hand it is merely a question of differences of opinion over strategy or merely personal friction, then Mr. Chamberlain is generally acknowledged to be justified in taking the action.

A Mixture of Factors

Soundings in quarters acquainted with both Mr. Chamberlain, General Viscount Gort, Commander-in-chief of the British field forces, and other Army leaders appear to indicate that there is a mixture of these factors. It is pointed out that it would be strange if no clash occurred between the dynamic, pushful Mr. Hore-Belisha on the one hand and the traditionally conservative military chiefs on the other.

Despite the fact that Mr. Hore-Belisha chose General Gort in preference to many senior generals to help him reconstruct the Army, it is understood that the relationship between the War Minister and the Commander-in-Chief has been decidedly strained lately.

Some of those who hold implicit trust in Mr. Chamberlain's ability to handle the situation rightly point to assurance from Mr. Hore-Belisha himself that there is still no difference of policy between himself and the Premier as an answer to those suggesting that the replacement of Mr. Hore-Belisha by Mr. Stanley is the signal for a reactionary step in the conduct of the Army.

Will Stanley Fill Bill?

But uneasiness is voiced in other quarters that the Premier's choice of Mr. Hore-Belisha's successor hardly appears on the surface to support such assurance. Mr. Stanley's past record in several ministerial posts causes many critics to question whether he will have the necessary drive.

"It would be grimly discouraging," says the conservative Yorkshire Post and Leeds Mercury today, "to find that Mr. Hore-Belisha had been forced out of the War Office because to other eminent persons his ambitious and self-confident personality was less agreeable than a mild and conciliatory one."

The Liberal Manchester Guardian regrets Mr. Hore-Belisha's departure on the grounds that the War Office must be run by a man with ideas, energy and courage—the very qualities it says the ousted War Secretary possessed. The war, this paper claims, cannot be won by convention and conservatism.

The fact that the change-over in the Portfolio represents an "old school triumph" comes from the News Chronicle which says that a Rome commentator hit the nail on the head when declaring that the development represented a "victory of the old, hard, obstinate England which prefers a tradition to personal intelligence."

Comment by Labor

A declaration that the British people would not tolerate any strengthening of bureaucracy, "whether of brasshat or any other variety," was made by Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress, in commenting on the Cabinet shuffle.

On the other hand an editorial in The Times says: "It would be unfortunate, apart from being manifestly wide of the facts, if Mr. Hore-Belisha's resignation were really to become stereotyped as the outcome of a quarrel between the civilian Head of the War Office and 'the Generals.' . . . No serious person nowadays misunderstands the true relation between the Cabinet and professional heads of the fighting services. To a far greater extent even than in 1914 the whole population is engaged in a titantic military struggle. There is no question of any cleancut division between soldiers and civilians."

The impossibility of drawing any further conclusions is generally admitted here until official statements are forthcoming.

British News Censor Resigns

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—A more liberal British news censorship policy was foreshadowed today by the resignation of Vice-Admiral C. V. Usborne as Director of the Censorship Division of the Press and Censorship Bureau.

The Home Office announced that Admiral Usborne, a developer of the paravane to protect ships against mines, would enter "new work of national importance" in connection with specialized naval construction.

[Modern paravanes are blade-like devices to cut mines from their cables.]

Sir Walter T. Monckton, Director General of the Bureau, who had offered his resignation because of difficulties obstructing fuller war news reports, assumed personal charge of news censorship with Admiral Usborne's assistant, Vice-Admiral George T. Thompson, remaining as his aide.

News censorship has been criticized widely since the outbreak of the war, when Admiral Usborne assumed his post. Although he had a distinguished naval record, Admiral Usborne was believed to have proved too deeply trained in the Navy's traditional silent service to administer a liberal censorship.

Sir Walter, noted barrister and intimate friend and adviser of the Duke of Windsor, is known, on the other hand, to hold the view that censorship is necessary only for the most urgent security reasons.

328-Page Newspaper Issued

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Presenting a front page with headlines set by hand as they were back in 1840, The Commercial Appeal, in celebrating 100 years of publication, issued here on Jan. 1 a 328-page Centennial Edition.

Weighing five pounds a single copy, this edition is said to be the largest ever printed in the Nation with the exception of one special issue published in Florida during the real estate boom.

Eleven carloads of paper—approximately 600,000 pounds—were consumed in the Centennial Edition. It took 10,300 pounds, or 1,300 gallons, of ink, to print the entire issue.

Regular subscribers received the Centennial Edition without additional charge, while non-subscribers were asked 50 cents a copy.

Seven hundred advertisers are represented in the edition. Hundreds of communities in the Tri-States had the story of their progress told down through the years. All the color and drama and struggle and achievements of the mid-South century were chronicled in these pages.

President Roosevelt sent a message congratulating The Commercial Appeal on its completion of 100 years of publication.

Consisting of 20 sections, the huge edition covers "100 years in the news" in a most complete manner. One section of 20 pages is devoted to 100 years of progress in the mid-South. Here the news of Atlanta's fall to Sherman; President Lincoln's second inaugural address; the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency of the United States; and countless other events are recorded.

The history of The Commercial Appeal has been completely recorded in another section. Originally called the Memphis Appeal, it first was published by Col. Henry Van Pelt. His news came by steamboat and was printed on a hand press, one sheet at a time. Today The Commercial Appeal is one of the nation's major newspapers with all of the modern news gathering methods at its service.

Mr. Markham Makes His Way To Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

even years, at a time, I have been completely cut off from my country. For decades I have been under other flags. Living through several wars and many revolutions, I have been very close to many banner bearers. Among them Communists. I have seen the boundless devotion and the unmeasured sacrifice that Communism calls forth. I have known scores of idealistic youth eager to accept any privation, prison or even martyrdom in order to help bring in the social order symbolized by the red flag. And I have only admiration for such selfless devotion.

But it is misplaced; that is an emblem of a horrible reality. Communism is a false ideal, blasting hope, destroying brotherhood, crushing humanity.

Where Patience was Criminal

I was in Berlin not long after Herr Hitler raised his red flag over Germany. It floated from every high place. The swastika glowed from every mountain top. Hosts of crusading feet ardently marched behind it toward a new Jerusalem. Millions of young Germans made that flag a god, a god of violence and of force.

Personally, I tried to be lenient toward them. Historical evolution is slow and hard. The way of brotherhood and co-operation is very difficult; Germany's progress along that road had been retarded; the Nation had suffered great humiliation, so it seemed fair to be patient with Naziism.

In time, however, it became clear that patience was a crime. The Nazi flag symbolizes to me many of the evils from which man has suffered.

Often have I seen the banners of the Hapsburgs, the old flags of the Hohenzollerns, the emblems of the Romanoffs, the crescents of despotic Turkish sultans, countless signs of feudalism, arrogant Fascism in insignia, costumes, and salutes. In speeches beyond count, in books and papers beyond estimate I have seen despotism extolled and democracy denounced. As a daily occurrence I have seen freedom derided and liberty scorned. Insults for common men and insolence toward the people have poured in floods over lands in which I have lived.

By the Dawn's Early Light

So, is it any wonder that I love my American flag, that I am happy to see it wave! Amid this brutal disregard for people, I rejoice in the flag that stands for the people. It seems clean and ennobling. It seems to beckon to all who love brotherhood. As I see it in Washington, waving from a hundred buildings, it imperiously demands from me a new consecration. I like its unequivocal challenge.

Without apology I declare I am thrilled to be in the city founded exclusively to realize the ideals of that flag.

Therefore, I am very thrilled to be in Washington, the only great city men ever made exclusively to establish and maintain an ideal government of the people, for the people.

Athens was at first only a fortress, market place, settlement of artisans and farmers; Rome developed in a haphazard way; Jerusalem was an endless field of strife; London was a city of tradesmen, merchants, bankers, sailors. Washington, alone, was founded to direct a society based on the belief that all men are created equai. I rejoice to sojourn in the place that men with such ideas dared build.

It goes without saying that the place here I love most of all is Lincoln's Monument. I have seen many great monuments. I have entered into the admirations of many nations and shared their love for their heroes. I like to tarry before many statues in the cities of the world. I imagine myself taking the heroes of many nations by the hand and saying, "Please, sirs, may I walk along with you?" And nations the world over have very worthy statues to their champions.

Lincoln, the Ultimate

But, for me, none can compare with this of Lincoln. To me it is the most impressive memorial men have ever made. There is no place on all the continents at which I so much love to linger. Lincoln did the things a leader of the people ought to do. He said the things a leader of the people ought to say. He was extremely kind, but very firm. He was filled with love as almost no other statesman, but he made war when necessary. He was ardent as a flame, but completely balanced, clear-sighted, realistic. He was very compassionate and very just.

He kept his faith, he kept his love, and he kept his head.

How many, many incitements to class hatred I have heard during the last three decades! What vulgar appeals to brute force! What terrible calls to race and national hatred. What horrible exaltation of violence! What withering scorn of common men! This torrent has swept up most of humanity. It streams through half the world's radios and printing presses.

I think it is utterly wrong. If unchecked, it will down all the good in the world as a deluge. The American dream was right. Abraham Lincoln was right. Our faith was right. And we can still have faith. We have a worthy banner under which to carry on our fight. Government by the people shall not perish. We must again make Washington the shrine for all distraught humanity. We once did what men had never done before. Again, as half humanity, despairing of democracy, drags the chains of dictatorial systems, we must show that men may harmoniously live together in freedom and brotherhood, with no coercion but that which they themselves impose.

Drastic British Army Reform Carried Out by Hore-Belisha

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 8—In a hundred years only three extensive reforms of the British Army have been carried out, and the most drastic has been the most recent—that undertaken by Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, whose resignation as Secretary for War was requested.

The first reform after Waterloo concerned the organization of the Army, the second concerned the distribution of troops. The third has concerned both the organization and distribution as well as providing a redefinition of the Army's role in the international scheme.

The best means of obtaining a clear idea of just what Mr. Hore-Belisha has done to the British Army is to picture the Army as it was in 1936 and as it is today.

In 1936 it was a miniature edition of the 1914 Army, scarcely 250,000 men. The officers came from the special Army "universities" to which entry was closed to the "lower classes."

Mechanization of Army

The chief weapon of this army was the infantryman's rifle. Today the British Army is approaching a million and a half men and is to be doubled before the year is out. Today there is no way of becoming an officer except through the ranks. Today the Army is mechanized and the infontry is based on the machine gun, not the rifle.

Mr. Hore-Belisha's major reform from a military viewpoint has been the formation of the Army into three new and distinct forces: the home defense army, the Near East Army, and the expeditionary force. The last named is equipped on the basis of two types of divisions, motorized infantry and armored divisions based on tanks. This remolding of the Army is generally recognized as a valuable national contribution and has not been the cause of much controversy.

Recognized Younger Men

One of Mr. Hore-Belisha's first acts as War Minister, however, was the transfer of Army control to the hands of younger men. It was then that he promoted General Gort over the heads of 30 other generals to the post of Chief of the Imperial General Staff, a position General Gort later relinquished to become British Commander-in-Chief in the field.

With younger men in control, Mr. Hore-Belisha proceeded on his controversial policy of democratization. He raised Army pay and increased allowances for wives and children. He recast the promotion system, starting gently with better provision for commissioned officers who have risen from the ranks, but ending up with a policy of commissions only after service in the ranks. He ended the system of promotion by vacancies up to the ranks of major and made a subaltern's rise to that rank a matter of time instead.

Mr. Hore-Belisha also made many other reforms, including the appointment of officers with the sole duty of caring for the men's welfare and this provision increased the opportunities for men to learn trades useful on their leaving the Army.

Navy Demands Big Increase

(Continued from Page 1)

Agreements. Meanwhile the American Federation of Labor denounced the program here.

On Navy Defense

3. Secretary Edison and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, testified before the House Naval Affairs Committee on the $1,300,000,000 naval expansion authorization bill.

4. The House started six-hour debate on the perennial anti-lynching bill, expected to pass the House and be blocked in the Senate as usual. This was its fate last year. It is recalled that only three lynchings occurred in the United States in 1939.

5. Debate continued on relief and recovery inside and outside Congress, with the National Economy League denouncing the President's budget as extravagantly high, and the Workers' Alliance attacking it as heartlessly low.

6. War condtions brought announcement from Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, of a resolution requiring a national referendum before American soldiers can be sent from the country. Other Representatives started a bi-partisan attack on funds to maintain an American Embassy in Russia.

7. Politics were not adjourned, and Democrats prepared for the annual Jackson Day dinner tonight, at which directions for the fall campaign may appear.

Budget Tops Interest

The Harrison budget move and the debate over the trade pacts roused the major interest as the session got under way today.

Senator Harrison introduced his resolution calling for a 24-man joint Committee shortly after noon. The Committee would report within 60 days with a view "to assist the Congress in formulating a comprehensive fiscal program as will tend ultimately and at the earliest practicalble date to bring revenues and expenditures into balance."

Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Minority Leader, offered a Republican amendment on a specific inquiry into the big new defence program without such an amendment. He said he would object to immediate consideration. Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Naval Appropriations, opposed the Republican amendment and threatened an objection on his side. Under Senate rules, an objection would delay the resolution only a day in any case.

Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, inquired why the regular committees should be superseded. Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho raised the same point; what would the Joint Committee do that regular committees do not already accomplish?

Says It Is Due to Crisis

In reply, Mr. Harrison launched into a formal explanation of his resolution which he said was based on the importance of the present financial crisis. The problem was too big for any one committee and requires new procedure, he argued.

Leading Senators of both parties participated in the discussion, Senator Alvin W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, supported the resolution, but criticized the Republican's proposat to single out national defense.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, said national defense is the one budgeting point where the President has exceeded last year's appropriation. Is the country getting its money's worth for war spending, he demanded.

"Unless we keep within the budget limits of the President we are either going to be confronted with new taxes or a higher debt limit," Senator Barkley solemnly declared in the first formal warning by an Administration leader.

"Does the Senate realize the third possibility—of lowering expenses still farther?" demanded Senator Taft.

"Certainly—but what I am trying to emphasize is the responsibility now put upon Congress itself of keeping within the budget," said Senator Barkley.

"We cannot keep within the debt limit even as it is," retorted Senator Vandenberg, "unless the President's very optimistic revenue estimates are borne out."

Battle on Trade Agreements

Formal testimony in behalf of continuation of the Administration's Reciprocal Trade Agreement Program starts this week, with a salvo on Thursday from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. It is to prepare for this that Mr. Doughton introduced his resolution to continue the program today. More than almost any other item now before Congress this promises to develop into a first-class debate to be carried before the Nation in the presidential election.

Mr. Roosevelt has given the program his whole-hearted indorsement, and indicated in his first address to Congress that he will put all his weight behind it. Secretary Hull is a formidable fighter in his own way, and his prestige as Secretary of State and even as presidential candidate is involved in the struggle.

Following its traditional high-tariff policy, the American Federation of Labor, through its tariff subsidiary, known as "America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference" not only opposed extension of the authority but urged repudiation of all reciprocal trade agreements previously made and now in force.

Other aspects of the argument came in a nationally broadcast radio debate which placed the issues before the public for the Administration, Edward J. Noble, Undersecretary of Commerce supported the program and emphasized the hope of world recovery involved, while against it Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas and Representative Frank O. Morton of Wyoming, two Republicans, urged the protection of home industries.

Two Opposing Views

"It is inescapable as I see it," said Senator Capper, "that when you increase imports of farm products into a domestic market already oversupplied, you drive the price still further below parity—and this while the Federal Treasury is pouring out billions of dollars in the attempt to bring parity prices to the American farmer."

To which Mr. Noble retorted:

"We have had a chance to see how the treaties work. Not only do our Department of Commerce statistics show that our exports in 1938 and 1939 were approximately a billion dollars greater than in 1934 when the program was adopted, but they also show that our exports to countries with which trade agreements have been made increased more rapidly than exports to non-agreement countries.

"Yes, the Trade Agreements program has justified itself in immediate dollars and cents to the American people. But it has done more, much more, than this. It has created the most hopeful way that has yet been devised to restore among the peoples of this earth that interchange of goods and services on which the hope for future world peace and prosperity depends."

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Discover how you can quickly develop a steady weekly income. Send for our new 24-page Catalogue FREE. . . . Stamped goods come direct from manufacturer—you sell them at 100% profit. Over 100 new items—scarves, pillowcases, tablecloths, imported linens, etc. Embroidery Instructions. Write.

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CAMP FOR SALE—WINTHROP, MAINE. Write for special price on 65 acres of field and woodland; over one mile lake frontage; equipped. Write Box B-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PROPERTY and equipment of CAMP ROPIOA is for sale. Address George A. Stanley, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., 1517 Rhode Island Ave., N. W.—Newly decorated rooms; excellent meals; walking distance. Decatur 5716.

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THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M. Author and International Lecturer, begins a BIBLE LECTURE COURSE in NEW YORK on "The Inter-relation of the Old and New Testaments," Fri., Jan. 12th, at 7:45. Enrollments still accepted for Mon. aft. course on "Paul: the Missionary Apostle." Write 504 W. 111, N. Y. C. (UN. 4-6318, pref. 8-10 a. m.).

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Millinery *and* Gowns
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HEMSTITCHING
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$10.00 Du-Art for $6.50
PERMANENT WAVE $5.00
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Every Tuesday and Wednesday, Shampoo and Finger Wave 50 cents (except style wave).
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We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.
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MAINE

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(Continued)

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Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
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Portland Maine

SILVER
A welcome, useful and lasting gift
Spoons, forks, knives, bowls, dishes, pitchers, trays, tea and coffee services
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Best by every test . . . wears 40% longer than other hose of similar price and quality.
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Flowers for Every Occasion
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Quality Groceries, Meats
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Roanoke's Oldest Salon of Beauty
We feature complete and distinctive Beauty Culture and Service
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ICE CREAM
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"Union" Is Strength

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CALGARY (Continued)

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X-Ray Fitting on All Purchases
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You can always rely on what you buy at
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Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Carrill

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

MEN, your Winter Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service
Met 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.
Ford

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

Out of Town Customers will find the shopping service convenient
Write to "Judith"
Smallman & Ingsam Limited

AYLMER LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing Washing

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
901 BANK STREET 7-0640
82 FIRST AVENUE 7-0472
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave 4-1008

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

DEVLINS
The Rod Devlin Limited
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574 Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street. Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

A. J. STONE
HAIR DRESSING
Permanent Waving
(with or without machines)
HAIR STYLING
By MR. STONE
Enquire about our Budget Dept.
1465 Yonge St. at St. Clair
HY 0404

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

BAIN BROTHERS
Paints and Wallpaper Store
GLIDDEN'S PAINT
EMPIRE WALLPAPER
1096 Danforth Ave. Gerrard 3888

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE. 1145

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Belyea Bros. LIMITED
PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service
Service Any Time, Anywhere

BAG O' WASH
Use this new known in advance laundry pricing plan and save money. As low as 39c per bundle.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

JANUARY SALE

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
TORONTO 18 Bloor W. MONTREAL 1173 St. Catherine St. W.

Living Protection
JESSIE M. RITCHIE
representing
Investors' Syndicate
HY. 5502 WA. 1925

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

Lourden Taylor
Specializing in Exclusive Half-Size Dresses
2516 Yonge St. MO. 4246
Branch, 446 Eglinton Ave. W. HU. 3555

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store
for 95 Years and
A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens, if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP STORES LIMITED
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Shirriff's Lushus TABLE JELLIES
Use the Phone — We Deliver

COAL OIL FUEL
*DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

LINENS
Household and Fancy Linens of Quality at Lowest
JANUARY SALE PRICES
JUL. HEIM
1420 Drummond Street LA. 5098

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
FItz 4651

FLOWERS
Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED
Save Now in the
JANUARY SALE OF LINENS *and* **BEDDING**
Once-a-year prices that hundreds wait for . . . all types of linens, cottons, blankets and bedding at a saving that is unsurpassed at any other time.
FOURTH FLOOR
Simpson's

Buy the Best for Less
in our
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
Every Department Offers Generous Reductions
BURBERRYS *Included!*
Montreal's Quality Store for Men
Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.

FUR COATS
Special Orders or Ready-Made
Restyling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE INC
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
Telephone *BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

LORNE ELECTRIC CO.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
H. OATES, Mgr.
Regina's Newest and Most Up-to-Date Electrical Store
1816 Scarth Street Regina

VOGUE
Beauty Shop
A. S. ANDREE, Mgr.
Mrs. Andree won honorable mention for hair styling at the recent convention in Winnipeg.
PHONE 6771

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.
Phone 5551 731 Broadway

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms, QUIET. Modern appointments.

GOOD COMPANIONS—A house where young people are free and happy; passing guests welcomed: moderate. Miss Bannister, 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. Tel. Padd. 1359

CARS FOR HIRE

CAR AND CHAUFFEUR for all occasions, from 5/- per hour—allowing 10 miles per hour. KENSINGTON HIRE SERVICE, 23 Queens Gate Place Mews, London. WEstern 5315.

DRESSMAKING

LONDON, WIMBLEDON—High class dressmaking, tailoring, at home (or visiting 1/- per hour); making, cut and fit service. MIRIAM PRATT 94, Broadway, Wimbledon, S. W. 19.

ELOCUTION

PUBLIC speaking taught simply, original speeches prepared for all occasions in a few hours; brochure free. KIRKHAM HAMILTON, F. R. S. A., Speakers Academy, 7 Princes St., Hanover Square, London, W. 1. Mayfair 9500.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SECRETARIAL staff, reliable permanent or temporary supplied introductions free to employers. H. CRAIG-KELLY LTD. 20 Moorgate London E. C. 2 Met. 3180

FLATS TO LET

WANDSWORTH COMMON LONDON, S. W. 12—Unfurnished flat to let, 2nd floor; 3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, w. c.; rent £78 inclusive; lines and fittings purely nominal. Apply Box W-790, BCM/CSM, London.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

Let me re-make that old chair or regenerate your home. Reliable decoration, interior or exterior. Estimates free.
W. GORDON CAMERON
162 Notting Hill Gate, London PAR. 8904

European Local Classified

(Continued)

KNITWEAR

WOOLS—ART NEEDLEWORK
KNITTED GARMENTS made to order
G. CANNON, 176, Upper Richmond Road Putney, London, S. W. 15

LAUNDRIES

PLEASE help an old-established London laundry to carry on during the evacuation by posting from the country all lighter articles such as shirts, silks and woollies; a quick and careful service and return postage paid. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Rd., South Acton. Acorn 1794.

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON RENOWN 2127. 35 MILES RADIUS.

POST VACANT

CO. KERRY, IRELAND—Resident teacher required for girl of 11; morning lessons and preparation work only; beautiful country, sea and mountains; own bedsitting and bathroom; Christian Scientist, fond of country, preferred. Box W-1519, BCM/CSM, London.

EDUCATED woman, teach shorthand and typing London College; experienced or diploma; good hours, holidays, conditions. Write details, Box W-1518, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

S. W. LONDON—Ten minutes Kensington High St.—2 large unfurnished rooms; £42 p. a. inclusive electricity and hot and cold water laid on; own gas meter; use of garden; occasional meals, daily hot baths and use of telephone by arrangement; suitable for two persons. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON—Our delightful furnished rooms are remaining open with a welcome to all. Tel. Kens. 4740. Scottish Proprietrix. 13 Beaufort Gardens, Knightsbridge.

LONDON, Mayfair, 13 Half Moon St.—Well-furnished divan rooms with or without private bath; excellent service; moderate terms; constant hot water. MAYfair 0678.

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR Repair Specialist, J. Evans, 22a, St. George's Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. Phone WIM. 3541.

TAILORING

E. H. CANTELL—Merchant Tailor 117, Cheapside, London, E. C. 2. NATional 8778. Thought, care and real tailoring.

25 YEARS' experience exclusive West End tailoring enables me to guarantee satisfaction; ladies' and gentlemen's own materials made up. M. D. HALTER, 87, Gt. Titchfield St. (1st floor), London, W. 1. Tel. Museum 0816.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN AND RYAN
Queens Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea, London, Flaxman 2747
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

UPHOLSTERING

MARSHALL & BROWN, Loose Covers, Curtains, all soft furnishing, 52 Ullswater Road, London, S. W. 13. Riverside 6239

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING

WATCH and clockmaker, 25 years' experience. W. MOSTON, 176a Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, London, S. W. 15

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4
PHONE, CITY 3930
RELIABLE GOODS - PERSONAL ATTENTION

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1
Telephones { Terminus 2548 (2 lines) Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

TAGNEY & RANDELL
Limited

Tailors
10 Symons Street, Sloane Sq., S. W. 1
The highest grade tailoring at very moderate prices.
Est. 1845 Sloane 1650

LONDON GARDENS
Flowers for All Occasions
118 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Ken 7288
94 Brompton Road, S. W. 1 Ken 7288
17 Church St., W. 8 Wes. 1785
1 Lenthal Place, S. W. 7 Ken 7288
CABLES: LONDOGARDA

E. T. NEEDHAM & Co.
LIMITED
85 London Wall, E. C. 2
For Every
INSURANCE

F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS
PHONES EUSTON 4245 ETC.
DRAYTON HOUSE GORDON STREET W.C.1
(Facing Euston Station)

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH CLASS GROCERS *and* PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily. Prompt attention.
Motor delivery London and districts daily
69 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W. 8
Western 0921

TOMKINSONS
When It's Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Knitwear, Fancy Goods, Etc.
We are always at your service
26 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11
Bayswater 1174

WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY LIMITED
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
31-35, BRICK STREET, W. 1
GROSVENOR 1942

E. RICHOUX
58, Baker St., W. 1 Welbeck 3732
Chocolates, Confiserie, Marrons Glacés, Wedding and Birthday Cakes, Ices, Dinner Sweets, Fancy Boxes for presents. Light Luncheons and Teas.

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

Charles H. Baber
The Pioneer of the "Heel to Ball" Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the Largest Collection of American and Canadian Shoes in All Widths, in LONDON
Always at Your Service to Fit Your Feet
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St., W. 1. Nr. Queens Hall
CHARLES H. BABER, LTD.

LOOSE COVERS • CURTAINS
UPHOLSTERY WORK
CARPETS • BLINDS
CABINET MAKING
FRENCH POLISHING
REPAIRS
J. S. MASON
47 Fairfax Rd., N. W. 6 MAI 5523
Thoroughly Dependable

FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
POSTERS :: LEAFLETS :: TICKETS
HEADINGS AND ALL STATIONERY
64 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3. And at Fulham.

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill
Sports Wear in Large Sizes
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10 Tudor 1391
Agent for "Braemar" Knitwear

LONDON N. W.
Golders Green
Timothy Whites
where household necessities are cheaper
57, Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
27, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

LONDON E.
Buckhurst Hill
CHARLES AWTY
51 Queens Road, Buckhurst Hill
Expert Watchmaker and Repairer
Why not give me a trial. All work guaranteed. Tel. Buckhurst 0028.

LONDON E.—Chingford
Bowyer's
for Confectionery of Quality
Agent for: Clifton's Chocolates
Fullers Cakes and Confectionery
116, STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

LONDON N.W.--Hampstead
The BOWMAL Bed Settee

A thoroughly practical and comfortable Settee Bed, attractive in appearance and easily converted. Can be made in any wood.
Solid fumed Oak. 2 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 2 in., complete with woolen flock squab in Cretonne, 2 cretonne pillows, canvas platform and valance. Iron frame with spring mattress.

BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

LONDON E.—Leytonstone
BARGAIN MONTH AT BEARMANS
JANUARY SALE
REMNANTS EVERY FRIDAY
High Road, Leytonstone
Tel. Leytonstone 1131-6

LONDON E.—Stratford
BOARDMANS
THE WEST END STORE IN THE EAST
BROADWAY · STRATFORD · E15
PHONE MARYLAND 2500 (6 LINES)

LONDON E.—Woodford
Warne's Ltd Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
128 George Lane and 122 High Road
Also at Leyton, Loughton, Chingford
Bromley, Kent. Upminster.

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood
Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1158

McCANN & SON
AGENTS
THE MODERN SHOE STORES
LOTUS DELTA DIANA K SHOES
Opposite St. Lukes Church
Knights Hill, West Norwood, S. E. 27
Phone Streatham 2071

ENGLAND

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes
Dakins
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
136, Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, S. W. 15
Tel. PUTNEY 1710

NUTTING & SONS
High Class Grocery and Provisions
4 Medfield Street, S. W. 15
Phone PUTney 0361
Chocolates and Confectionery
as 4 Medfield Street
ROEHAMPTON

RADIO SERVICE ENGINEERS
Best Makes of Radio in Stock
T. AUSTIN & SON
198 Upper Richmond Road
PUTNEY, S. W. 15
Phone PUTNEY 4940

WOOTTON
FAMILY BUTCHER
SOUTHFIELDS
PUTNEY 0678 S. W. 19

LONDON S. W.--Wimbledon
Telephone WIMbledon 4802-3
FOR CHOICE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
G. GREEN
Proprietors: G. Green, E. Tyler
33 HIGH STREET

Here Is A Laundry You Can Trust
THE SOUTHDOWN LAUNDRY LTD.
KINGSTON ROAD
RAYNES PARK
WIMBLEDON, S. W. 20
Tels. LIBERTY 2414/5

WINSTANLEY LTD.
HAIRSTYLISTS
Will "CHRISTY-CUT" Your Hair if it is suitable
Call or Phone for Particulars
80, High St. WIM. 5204

SALES AND REPAIRS
R. TROTT
7, Queen's Road and 10, High Street
Phone Wimbledon 2373

W. C. Billings & Sons Ltd.
COAL, CORN and FORAGE MERCHANT
Specialists in BOILER FUELS
32 HIGH ST., WIMBLEDON, S. W. 19
Telephone Wimbledon 0112

OF REPUTE
GEO. SAVAGE & SONS
HIGH-CLASS GROCERY
PROVISIONS etc.
17 Wimbledon Hill Road, S. W. 19
Telephone: WIMBLEDON 0094

LONDON W.—Ealing
Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223
De Luxe Service and Household
2/3 Per Dozen Service

The Personal Firm for the Best
MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE Limited
Licensed Producers of CERTIFIED Milk
11 Station Parade, Ealing Common, W. 5
Telephone ACORN 2814
and at PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN
RICHMOND

Ireland

BELFAST
Over 75 Years' Reputation for Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery, General Ironmongery, etc.
The Furnishing House of
ROBERT WATSON & CO., LTD.
90-92-94 Donegall Street, Belfast

DUBLIN
SPORTS EQUIPMENT and WEATHERWEAR
ELVERY'S
DUBLIN and CORK

PIM BROTHERS LTD
One of Ireland's Better Stores
Reliable and Up-to-Date Goods Moderately Priced
Beautiful Irish Linens and Laces
Smart Clothes for Men and Boys
Ready-to-Wear or Made to Measure as preferred
87 Years of Honest Trading
PIM BROTHERS LTD., GEORGE'S ST.

Switzer's
RESTAURANT
EXCELLENT MENU, MODERATE PRICES, LOUNGE ADJOINING
Soda Fountain—Lr. Ground Floor
Switzer & Co., Ltd. Grafton St., Dublin

BUY YOUR COAL
IRON, STEEL and CEMENT
at
HEITONS
13 Westmoreland Street

Daily Features Page

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company

Ciano, Count Galeazzo (gä'-lä-ät'-tsô chä'-nô) — Italy's Foreign Minister.

Defauw, Désiré (dā'-zē'-rā' dē-fō') — Belgian symphony orchestra conductor, now appearing in America.

Di Maggio, Joe (dē-mäd'-jō) —New York Yankee baseball star, recently styled the "perfect player" of the year.

Doukhobors (dōō-kō-bôrz') —Russian peasants settled on communal land holdings in British Columbia.

Flagstad, Kirsten (kĭr'-stĕn flăg'-stä — d not erroneously omitted)—Metropolitan Opera soprano.

Hansson, Per Albin (pâr' äl'-bin häns'-sŏn) — Prime Minister of Sweden.

Noguchi, Isamu (ē'-sä-mōō nō'-gōō'-chē') — New York sculptor who specializes in stainless steel as a material for his work.

Pilet-Golaz, Marcel (mâr'-sĕl' pē'-lĕ'-gō'-läz') — New President of Switzerland.

Raczynski, Count Edward (ĕd'-värt rä-chĭn'-y'-skē)— Ambassador to Britain representing the Polish Government in exile.

Sarg, Tony (tō'-nĭ särg)— Internationally known marionette artist.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

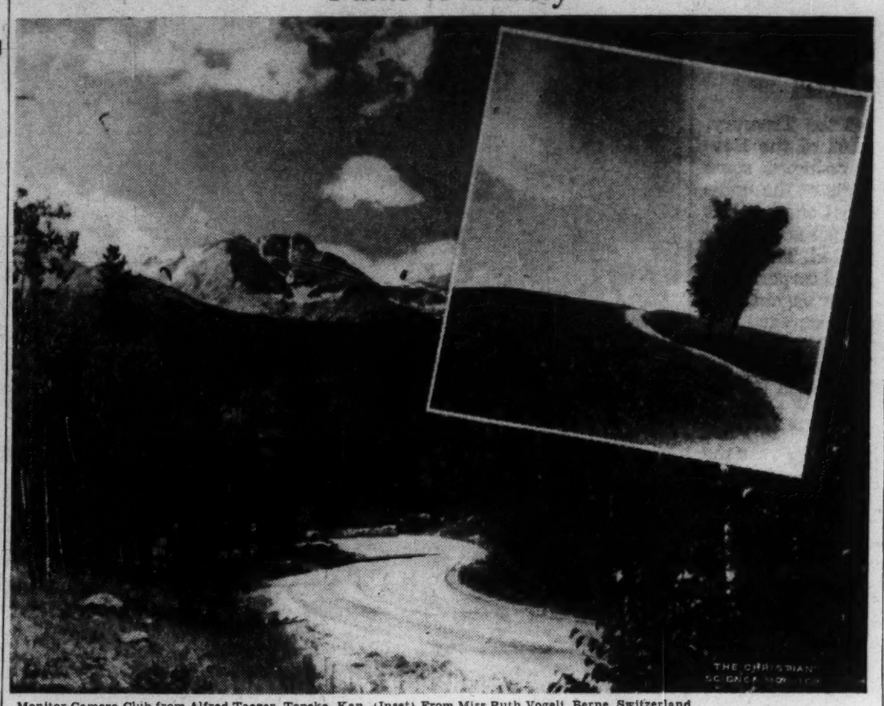
Cristobal (krĭs-tō'-bal)— Port at Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal.

Murmansk (mōōr-mänsk')— Soviet seaport on the Arctic Ocean.

Sofia (sō'-fē-yà)—Capital of Bulgaria.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofá; ēve, hēre, èvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Paths to Beauty



Monitor Camera Club from Alfred Taeger, Topeka, Kan. (Inset) From Miss Ruth Vogeli, Berne, Switzerland

Mummy Range, Rocky Mountain National Park; Inset: Landscape near Berne, Switzerland

Brevities

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: One couldn't be snappy in the horse and buggy days, as there was not a windshield upon which to place all kinds of stickers.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: A report from the Western Front would have us believe that the Nazis are becoming annoyed when they are shot at. There is a threat of strained relations between the two armies.

Where Would You Find—

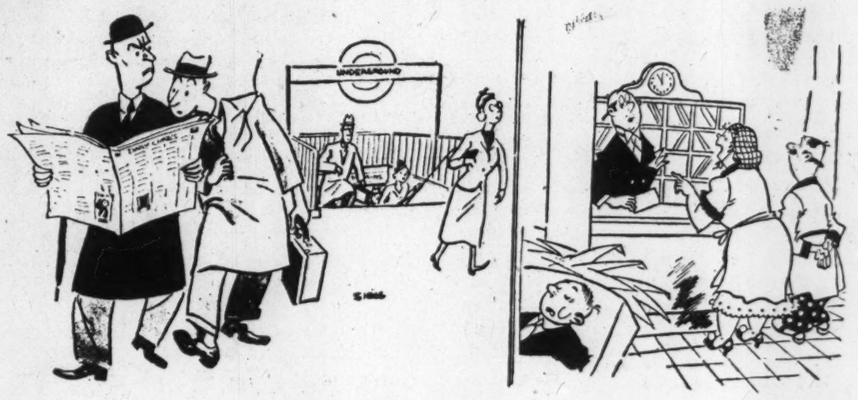
(Answers)

1. Florida; rises in Georgia.
2. Acadia National Park in Maine.
3. Stonehenge is a collection of stones on Salisbury Plain about 90 miles south of London, England. It is believed to be the ruins of a temple of great antiquity.
4. Colorado, so named because of its admission to the Union in 1876, the 100th year of American Independence.
5. The Basilica of St. Peter at Rome.
6. The Congressional Library at Washington, D. C. Thomas Jefferson was the ex-President.
7. The nitrate fixation plants started by the U. S. Government during the World War at Muscle Shoals are on the Tennessee River in Alabama.
8. The grassy plains of the Argentine.
9. Nevada; 91,058.
10. The Isle of Man in the Irish Sea; hence the name Manx cat.

Fullness of Sight

A legend in the Talmud represents a person as saying: "While I walked one day in the mountains I saw at a distance what I took to be a beast. As I drew nearer, I saw it was a man. As I came nearer still, I discovered that it was my brother."

World's Humor



—London Illustrated

"Pardon me, sir, we're out of the train now."

—Grit

"Where's the icebox? We're used to havin' a snack before goin' to bed."

In Lighter Vein

Change of Pace

"Is that tiny piece of cake for me, Ma?"

"No, that's for your little brother."

"What! All of that for him?"

Asked for It

The bus was crowded. Two sprightly girls entered, and one, standing beside a young man who was seated, said to her friend: "You just watch how I get that chap's seat." Then she bent toward the young man, saying in a delightful tone: "Oh, Mr. Jones, it's a pleasure to meet you again."

A big silence.

Then the young man got up, saying: "Yes, do sit down, Bridget. I don't often see you out on washing-day. Is the laundry closed, or what?"—Montreal Star.

Congress Will Hear About This!

The car broke down while the city couple were driving in the country for the first time. While the husband was endeavoring to repair the damage, his wife looked about at the fields. Suddenly she cried to her husband:

"Horace! Just look at this!"

Her mate came over and looked around. "Look at what?" he asked "All I see is a cow."

"That's what I'm talking about," said the wife. "Just look at that poor cow. Why she must be starved!"

"That cow appears in good shape to me," commented the husband. "What makes you think she's starved?"

"Why, Horace," said the wife, "can't you see the poor creature is so hungry she's eating the grass?"

So It Seems

"Remember, son, the proverb says that there is no smoke without fire."

"I guess you haven't been camping very often, Dad."

Missed Something?

Sergeant (to rookie policeman reporting for duty an hour late): "You should have been on your beat an hour ago."

Rookie: "Why, what happened?"

Sunbonnet Sue

I wished my friend would change his ways-
Which may have been a sign
That very friend was wishing
I'd hurry and change mine.
L.M.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Suwannee River?
2. The only U. S. national park surrounded by the sea?
3. Stonehenge?
4. The Centennial State?
5. The largest church in the world?
6. A famous library once destroyed by fire, and re-established by the purchase of the library of a former President of the United States?
7. Muscle Shoals?
8. The Pampas?
9. The State with the smallest population?
10. The home of the tail-less cat?

(Answers Appear on This Page.)

A Verse for Today . . .

The ear that heareth the reproof of life abideth among the wise.
—Prov. 15:31.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*As a Last Resort—Hymie Dobson*

By Le Pelley

I GUESS WE'VE TRIED ALL THE HILLS .... THERE'S NOT A STEEP ONE IN THE TOWN..
OH.... I SAY..
COME TO THINK OF IT, HYMIE SAID SOMETHING ABOUT A HILL!
HYMIE DOBSON & NOW DON'T MAKE ME LAUGH ! !!
STILL — HE DID KNOW OF A HILL!
MARMADUKE — YOU OUGHT TO KNOW ANY HILL HYMIE SUGGESTS WILL BE A FLOP !
.... BUT ON THE OTHER HAND — ONE CAN'T JUST IGNORE HYMIE
— COME ON —
LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Race Is Not Always to the Swift!*

The Boss has been skiing a lot lately—
He seems to think it is great fun and I certainly enjoy racing him!
But he can beat me "all hollow"—
For awhile—

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Bird of Another Feather*

By THE HAGERS

CUCKOO
"WAKE UP, YOU SLEEPY HEADS; IT'S LATE. A CUCKOO SAYS IT'S AFTER EIGHT.
SLAM!
OF YOUR LOST FLOCK OF DUCKS, I'VE NEWS," THE FLASHLIGHT BIRD CRIED. HERE ARE CLUES!
THIS FEATHER I FOUND IN A TREE; AND HERE'S A NEST THEY LEFT," SAID HE.
I QUACKED, "YOU DIDN'T BRING US WORD OF DUCKS. YOU'VE FOUND A DODO BIRD!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Democracy in War

Great Britain can still afford a Cabinet crisis. Parliament is going to have to know why Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha is out of the War Office and Mr. Oliver Stanley in. There will be a lot of talk, that commodity the dictatorships so despise. Because this is war time and the Secretary of State for War cannot explain his position as Mr. Eden did when resigning as Foreign Secretary, there is a great deal of room for guessing—which gossipy people and papers are doing their best to fill.

Most of the guessing is beside the point for it is unlikely that any of the supposed trivial, personal or social reasons would persuade Prime Minister Chamberlain to oust an able and energetic War Minister at a time like this. But some of the talk deals with important questions. If there was a basic difference between the War Secretary and Britain's principal military leaders, a change was necessary. If there is a plan afoot to reorganize and co-ordinate all arms of the service, Mr. Hore-Belisha would be difficult to assimilate. We may assume that when the reason comes out it will be a serious one.

The point is that the reason will come out. Parliament will soon have it, in secret or in public session. The change will have to be explained and justified; no personal whim, no vendetta of a "palace clique" would stand the light of debate. And that was known before the decision was made. That is why under a system of responsible government responsible and reasoned decisions can be expected.

Such changes are made in totalitarian states. Only recently we have heard reports of shifts in the Russian command. Germany has had such shifts, undoubtedly today has grave questions of military policy to decide. Does anyone believe that in the dictatorships these problems are resolved more wisely? There is much less talk—although the underground discussion of the ousting of a Von Blomberg or the end of a Von Fritsch goes on for months. But is all the information and opinion which might differ from a dictator's opinion made available to him? Does he decide knowing that his every reason will be examined and must be justified? Is it not a fact that even in war talk has its value?

In Britain today the question of whether to continue a waiting war or to venture an attack, possibly in the Baltic or Balkans, must be very much under consideration. Much of the man-in-the-street's opinion is only partially informed, is certainly inexpert. But on the question of whether or not the people want an active war it may be vital for the Government to be informed. Certainly support for military action in which all the people must accept a new risk is important. The present discussion in Britain may throw much light on that. And it is almost sure to bring to the Government vital information on many issues in the war.

Can the dictatorships hope for so much? Do they even know whether their people would support an "all out" war? We may soon see that democracy has its uses even in war.

Saltonstall's Economy

The saving of $1,970,000 effected by Governor Saltonstall in 1939 is only one major accomplishment of his first year in office. The Governor was elected on oft-heard promises to re-establish governmental honesty and economy, but he has departed from the usual order by living up to his campaign pledges.

Governor Saltonstall's reduction of expenditures during the year from the Legislature-approved total of $77,120,000 to $75,150,000 is $400,000 below the 1935 budget total. This saving represents a reversal of the previous trend, when each succeeding State administration in Massachusetts spent more than its predecessor.

The Chief Executive could not have accomplished this huge saving without the help of department heads, but it is possible the Governor has caused his aids to realize the necessity of such economies.

It is to be hoped that Governor Saltonstall can repeat the program of his first year so that the succeeding administration—whether his own or another's—will have before it a worthy example to follow.

No alcoholic liquor of any kind is issued to Finland's troops, but there is a generous daily ration of milk. Isn t there a lesson of some sort here for other armies?

Taxes With Zeal

There is danger that the Treasury, acting under Section 102 of the Revenue Act, may in effect re-impose some of the unfavorable effects of the undivided profits tax which Congress last year, yielding to overwhelming public objection, entirely repealed. The undivided profits tax penalized corporations for not paying out their earnings in dividends, and thus discouraged the "plowing in of earnings" which has been one of the chief sources of American industrial growth. Section 102 imposes a 35 per cent tax on earnings over $100,000 "unreasonably" retained in the business, and in the last year the Treasury has obtained some rather sweeping court decisions upholding its broad interpretation of "unreasonably." The zeal of tax-gatherers, however, may overstep wise economic policy even if it has legal approval.

Information, Please!

It's a little unusual to give out the questions in an important examination ahead of time. But the United States Census Bureau has its traditional ways of operating and doesn't mind particularly if people do know the right answers when its 120,000 enumerators begin asking questions in April. So it has become a matter of news that the census takers will make twenty-six inquiries regarding each inhabitant of the Nation in the course of this greatest exhibition of mass curiosity on record.

It will not be enough merely to know one's name, age, sex, family background, and place of residence. The Government will want to know a lot of other things, such as whether the person is at work in private employment, how many weeks' work he had last year, how far he got in school, and what kind of a house he lives in. There is, in fact, a special housing census of thirty-one questions, one of which inquires, "Is the structure in need of major repairs?" It may make a difference whether that one is asked of the tenant or the landlord.

If one is genuinely fond of answering questions, he should be a farmer. The farm census will ask 232 questions.

No one is required by law to answer the census taker's queries, but the gathering of the census information is an undertaking of such national usefulness that the willing co-operation of every citizen may reasonably be assumed. The purpose of so much inquiring into the living conditions of Americans is to lay the foundation for intelligently and democratically bettering those conditions. The confidential nature of any information as to individuals is closely guarded. If anyone is inclined to think of so much inquisitiveness as inconvenient, may he not rather count it as somewhat flattering that a Nation of so many people should be this much interested in his situation?

Toward Balkan Unity?

Unity within a State is often furthered by the existence of an external threat. But the unifying effect of an external menace sometimes transcends international borders, as now in the Balkans when the possibility of Russian adventures in that region continues to absorb Balkan and Italian statesmen.

Unless all the signs are being misread, the unexpected decision of Hungary's Foreign Minister at this time to go direct from his conversations in Rome to Budapest—instead of vacationing at San Remo—arises from the need among Balkan States to present a common front against Russia. Doubtless Count Ciano, on Italy's behalf, pressed this need strongly in his conversations with Count Csaky. Italy is naturally intensely desirous of preventing Russia's domination of an area in which Italy has important interests.

A unified group of Balkan nations is requisite for Italy's purpose. It is even possible that, with Finland engaging Russia in the north, and exposing Russian weaknesses, a strongly unified Balkan stand would be sufficient, without a test of armed strength, to keep Russia in check. But between the Balkan States themselves are touchy differences, the most notable of which is Hungary's claim against Rumania. This claim would tend to weaken Rumania's position against Russia. Rumanians have had to reckon with the possibility that if attacked by Russia on one side, they might also be attacked by Hungary on another side.

Between these two States stands Italy. Count Ciano evidently has now succeeded in bringing home to Balkan nations the prime need for unity among them until a more auspicious time for the settlement of their own differences.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Law of the Sea

The Submarine Protocol, by which all the maritime Powers, including Germany, undertook among other things not to turn adrift in open boats the survivors of sunken merchant ships, was conceived in the name of humanity. The Hague Convention of 1907, by which the same Powers, including Germany, undertook not to place submarine mines in the open seas, to the danger of peaceful and neutral shipping, without notification which would enable such shipping to avoid the danger, was inspired by the same motive. Maritime international law which, by prescribing that no more force may be used by a warship against a merchant ship than is necessary to enforce compliance with the warship's orders, forbids armed forces to make war on noncombatants is another expression of the conscience of mankind.—*The Times*, London.

"Our Heather, and Our Weather, and Our Sea"

Mary Cummings Burgess

Townhead, Scottish Island

Gifts for "Gran"

On a Scottish Island

"It won't be ready in time for the reunion now. I'll have to give something bought in the village, and," this with chagrin, "the others always bring such lovely hand-made things."

Annie and her cousin, Sheila, were regarding a pair of knitted slippers, one of which, in the making, had turned out too small. "Sheila, that perfume you brought me from Edinburgh," ventured Annie. "You can give that."

"To Gran? To a great-grandmother? What would they all think?"

"Seems to me she might enjoy something frivolous for a change. However, don't write your name and I'll claim it as mine if—" Sheila shook her head. "You'll be a guest. They aren't supposed to bring gifts."

"I know. I'm not bringing one, but I'll have with me a sample of the sauce I made. If there's any frost in the air because of the perfume—the bottles are the same size—I'll say I gave the wrong one. Which," laughingly, "will be a fact." Then she added, "You'd better have one slipper handy, in case. You can explain that the other will follow, and why."

Sheila agreed—thankfully—to the plan. To Annie, as she herself pointed out, what the cousins and aunts might say wouldn't matter at all. She wasn't a relation. Sheila was. Also she was Ross McLean's daughter and Gran so often said, "We should all be proud of Ross McLean."

* * *

Birthdays were not celebrated in this interesting family. Instead, each year, they had a "gathering of the clan." Gran always sent the servants ahead to open her Scottish island home for the occasion. She came later, for the festivities, after having delivered an address before the Women's Rural Institutes over on Kimra Vey, or opened a bazaar somewhere. She was a very much occupied person, modern in outlook and civic-minded.

She and Primsie Webb (her "right-hand-man") stepped from the boat the following day. Willy MacKim drove them in his ancient landau along the waterfront and Gran beamed when people came to shop doors to wave a welcome. The rest of the clan arrived next morning. Many of them lived on neighboring islands and would return in the evening, so a big feast was held right away. With that over they repaired to the drawing room for exchange of gifts. Then there was a slight hitch in proceedings.

As they were all strolling in, Gran turned to Ross McLean and asked what new invention was under way. With zest he began to tell about it and then felt in his pocket for a pencil. The others knowing their eccentric kinsman settled into comfortable groups to wait. Some time later, Sheila, coming in from the terrace, saw to her dismay that one of her father's familiar drawings had been traced on the white damask that covered a tray. Hastily crossing the room, she exclaimed, "Oh, papa! You've ruined it."

He looked at her in pleased surprise. "So you understand my designs, Sheila lass? But," tapping some lines, "that change I just made doesn't ruin it. It's a decided improvement."

Gran broke into delighted laughter. "Never mind, Sheila. It'll all come out in the wash." But at that remark the inventor glared indignantly. "It'll do no such thing! Woman, don't you realize that an important discovery—" She cut in, good-humoredly, "Of course I do. Primsie here will have it wrapped for you to take home, but mind you don't forget the copying. I want my tray cloth back."

* * *

Then quickly, to help Sheila's embarrassment, she turned to the gifts. Those for her were stacked, according to custom, in one place, and she had come upon various woolly garments before she found the perfume. Holding it up as if amazed, she demanded, "From whom?"

Sheila, thinking the tone unfavorable, sent Annie an appealing glance and Annie went forward. Gran raised an admonishing finger. "There is so much gifting in the family." Then, without waiting for a reply, "But I'm charmed with this. Indeed, I am. Child, will you visit me in London?"

Annie swiftly changed her rôle. She said, demurely, "Right gladly will I, but," with a mischievous little grin, "that is Sheila's gift. Mine was in my purse, after all. Just some sauce," and she deposited it with the other packages.

Sheila protested at once. "Gran, Annie gave me that perfume—to give to you. I had made warm slippers and—"

Gran stopped her with some impatience. "Tuts, child! Time enough for warm slippers when I'm older. I like perfumes, and," sniffing the stopper, "this seems to be a new one. So both you girls gave it to me? Then you must both come to London. How would October do? Fine! We'll have a grand time. I'm looking forward to it already."

As she spoke she was giving Annie a keen, shrewd look. Their eyes met and they smiled—each one happily aware of the other's appreciation.

MABEL GREY GEHRING

The Shape of Things Hoped For

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By J. Roscoe Drummond

The President of the United States concluded his message to the Seventy-Sixth Congress, which reconvened on January 3, with these words:

"May the year 1940 be pointed to by our children as another period when democracy justified its existence as the best instrument of Government yet devised by mankind."

Regardless of party and regardless of politics, this is the outline of things hoped for, the substance of things to be achieved.

* * *

The first few days of every session of Congress are invariably the President's. His annual message sets the tone of the opening and captures the early headlines. His presentation of the budget—for the past eleven years spelled deficit—gives the Congress its initial business.

From the first few days of the present session it is apparent that the Congress and the people are facing fresh and far-reaching opportunities to prove democracy and to deserve its benefits. For this is the shape of things hoped for:

1. That during 1940 the United States will with wisdom and firmness continue to keep out of the present war-making and will with wisdom and courage prepare to take part in the future peace-making.

2. That during 1940 the United States may in time of world crisis maintain a national unity—which President Roosevelt called the most vital asset of democracy—and yet carry out a full-throated, full-bodied election year in which the President, the Vice-President, all of House and one-third of the Senate must face the electorate.

3. That during 1940 the United States shall, through this Congress if possible and through the presidential campaign if necessary, face candidly and constructively the facts of its national deficit, which at the end of this fiscal year will be lacking but a few pennies of the statutory limit of—do you recall the figure; let's remember it: $45,000,000,000.

The achievement of these hopes will not be easy, but it is attainable. It will take courage and national discipline and self-discipline, but the reward is democracy secured and advanced, for the only defense of freedom is the better use of freedom.

* * *

The first of the foregoing hopes of 1940 formed the central and dominant theme of the President's message on the state of the Union. As to the maintenance of American neutrality, he expressed confidence that there would be no military participation in the war. As to America's role as "an active and potent factor in the re-establishment of peace," he asked the Nation—you, and your husband and your brother and your friends—to "weigh the several alternatives which lie before" our civilization in these words:

"We must look ahead and see the possibilities for our children if the rest of the world comes to be dominated by concentrated force alone—even though today we are a very great and powerful Nation.

"We must look ahead and see the effect on our own future if all the small nations throughout the world have their independence snatched from them . . . if a large part of the rest of the world were compelled to worship the god imposed by a military ruler, or were forbidden to worship God at all . . . if they were deprived of the truth that makes men free. . . .

"I emphasize the leadership which this Nation can take when the time comes for a renewal of world peace."

* * *

The second hope of 1940 that throughout this election the normal and essential process of party politics shall not destroy the substance of patriotic unity in time of national emergency may not work out exactly the way Mr. Roosevelt or others have in mind. Now it so happens—and the long arm of coincidence seems a bit stretched—that the President's appeal for "national unity" at this moment is just what would do the most good for—you guessed it—the Democratic Party in general and the New Deal in particular. And thus when Mr. Roosevelt suggests that "peace among ourselves would seem to have the same advantages as peace between us and other nations," Republicans suggest that this avoidance of controversy by an appeal to patriotic unity has the appearance of trying to win an election by asking the other side to keep quiet.

It is fair to record that the President has not always lived up to the standard of "calmness, tolerance and co-operative wisdom" which he invites Congress and the Nation to exemplify at this moment, but this does not make the objective an unworthy nor an improper one. It is a worthy and a proper appeal and it remains for a democratic people to prove that in the whole range of national policies, foreign and domestic, from the Hull trade agreements, through defense appropriations, to taxes, the process of party government can function in a spirit of "calmness, tolerance, and co-operative wisdom." The year 1940 can achieve a national unity—a unity of the people not merely of the politicians—and it remains to be seen what party and what leaders that national unity will support.

* * *

The third hope of 1940, that of facing the Nation's fiscal facts, borders on necessity. The President has given to Congress what is called an "economy budget," which means that the anticipated deficit for 1940-41 will be only $1,716,000,000. To achieve this deficit all major items were reduced except national defense, and to keep expenditures from exceeding the legal debt limit and keep from asking Congress to raise the limit still higher, defense appropriations are being segregated and Congress asked to levy a special defense tax.

The frank truth is that virtually all approaches to coping with the mounting national deficits have been half-hearted and palliative. Of the three hopes of 1940, the most difficult is fiscal. The budget cannot be brought into control until there is a national will to do so—that determination is growing—and what is more important, national and individual tax consciousness. Today Congress practices visible methods of generosity in its appropriations and invisible and deceptive painless methods of financing its generosity; heavy indirect taxes and continued borrowing. It can't happen forever.

* * *

This is the outline of some things hoped for in 1940, and, according to early days of Congress, the substance of things to be achieved. Congress cannot of itself achieve them; only the American people can enable, impel Congress to achieve them, for it is true that more important than the political forum are the people's states of mind to bless their Nation.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Peace Treaties and Censorship

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When it comes time again to write peace treaties, unless the dictatorships prevail, the first consideration should be given to the abolition of censorship. Provisions should be written into every treaty ensuring, so far as possible, free and unrestricted intercommunication between the people of the several signatory states. Not only should each state be required to permit the passage through its mails, without censorship, of newspapers, books and magazines from other countries, as well as to permit unrestricted communications by radio, telephone and telegraph, but a severance of diplomatic relations should be made to follow a breach of these conditions and provisions of the various treaties.

It will be said at once that agreement to these conditions would necessarily require the contracting parties to waive sovereign rights, so-called. It will be urged that such matters as permitting or denying a foreign newspaper the right to be circulated in a country is strictly a matter of local or national concern and not the business of any other country. Actually, if there is to be peace in the world this idea must give way to a conception of nationalistic rights broad enough to permit it. Dictatorship and censorship go hand in hand. It would not help a would-be dictator to suppress his own country's newspapers while obliged to permit the entry of those from other countries nor to shut off criticism over the radio within his country's boundaries if unwilling to risk blocking out stations across those lines. Nor would he be willing to risk severance of diplomatic relations with other powers over such an issue while his people still had a chance to learn the truth. The time to put an end to censorship is before it begins.

FRED G. HUNTINGTON

Billings, Montana

Mississippi's Unpaid Bonds

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent article in the Wide Horizon column, titled "The South's Happy Heritage," contains a mention of Mississippi's repudiated debt which by inference might lead some readers to believe its unpaid state bonds were the result of the War Between the States. Alluding to "the prevalence of Confederate loyalties in the South," it is stated that "Mississippi has not been able to hold one of its several Constitutional conventions without reference to its debts."

The Constitutional provision prohibiting Mississippi from paying its Planters Bank and Union Bank bonds was introduced by a carpetbagger Governor in 1875, but their issuance and default long antedated the above conflict.

Six pre-war Governors, namely: Tucker, Brown, Matthews, Whitfield, Foote and McWillie, all in turn pleaded in messages to the Mississippi Legislature for payment of the Planters Bank bonds, while nonpayment of the Union Bank bonds is in defiance of a standing unanimous judgment of the Mississippi Supreme Court rendered in 1853 in favor of the bondholders. The blanket "Constitutional" repudiation of 1875 was due, as its author, Gen. Adelbert Ames of the Union Army, told the writer in 1930, to his inexperience, he being "hardly more than a boy at the time."

It is popularly assumed within the State that the bonds are in some way connected with the war, an error largely responsible for continued opposition to consideration of the matter. Many Mississippians, however, have even in recent years eloquently urged that the wrong be redressed; and today with vastly increased revenues, payment of the bonds (which were all sold above par, mostly in England and Holland) would be a relatively easy matter, that would greatly redound to the honor of the State.

Boston — ERNEST F. BARRY

The Gardener Would Do His Bit

I can't say exactly how he came to work for me; it was, I believe, a case of my friend's cook's sister-in-law's brother. No matter. He happened along one day just as I was in despair.

I am, I may say, a garden lover, but far be it from me to say that I am a lover of gardening. I watched him approach the gate, a somewhat bent figure, with halting gait, but nevertheless with an amazing appearance of alacrity—an inward urge that seemed to propel him forward.

I came towards him. He touched his cap. "You be wanting a gardener," he began, with the slow Sussex burr, nodding his head as if to persuade me.

"Come right in." I opened the gate and he followed me.

"I hear tell as yore lad's gorn ter war."

"That's so; at least he is in training," I replied.

He leaned against the gate. "I was in the larst war. They won't take me now; say I'm parst it. Parst it!" (Contempt was in his voice.) "I've gotten experience now, and me 'eart's in it too. All in it. 'Tis for a righteous cause, it is. They shouldna 'a' turned me down."

"Well," I remarked cheerfully, "whatever should we do without gardeners? We must keep our gardens gay and bright. We must have a bit of cheer nowadays."

But he was not heeding me. There was a faraway look in his eyes, the eyes of a dreamer, almost the eyes of a poet. I have often noticed it in those who work close to the soil.

"I shall try again," he murmured, half to himself, "try a bit later. If yer heart's young, I don't reckon that the rest matters. I must have a luke at that Maginot Line." He pulled himself together with a jerk. "What's ter do?" he asked.

"Almost everything," I sighed. "You see, my husband's in France. He helped a bit. I am glad that you came; you see I can help, too. But when I am alone, I just daren't do much because I am never quite sure as to what is a weed and what isn't."

He nodded. "Take it from me, Mum," he said, "where there is a lot they's weed; where them's scarce, they's flowers."

We were walking along the paths by now. "Do ye loike geraniums, red 'uns, an' blue lobelias?" he asked.

My heart sank. "No, I do not," I replied. "I'm right glad. I can't abide 'em meself," he declared, looking at me approvingly. "When folk loike they things, I know maybe I must work for 'em honest work for honest pay, but I shan't enjoy meself. What about hollyhocks and stock and a good mass o' sweet William?"

"I'd adore it. The lavender bed wants seeing to, and later I would so love marigolds. Almost a weed, they say, but I'd like lots and lots of them; they make such a blaze of color, and I love color."

"An' so do I," he nodded. "I allus thinks that God likes color, too, seein' how he painted the rainbow."

I smiled. "Well, then you will take on my garden. That's settled."

"I will," he answered, "right on till I joins up. There's no 'uman 'as the roight ter keep a man from doin' 'is bit."

"The war may come to an abrupt end," I returned hopefully.

"That's as may be," he replied, "but we must foight to a finish. I be a peace-lovin' man, but foight to a finish, says I."

I felt impelled to acquiesce. C. S.